

1300 Plan Fight to Save Bill of Rights

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WEATHER
Cloudy,
With Scattered
Showers

Daily Worker

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Edition

Robeson Announces:

NON-PARTISAN BODY FORMED TO AID '12' DEFENSE

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Trenton Victim's Death House Story

By Elihu S. Hicks

After the horrible experience of almost a year in the death house, and the tortures of a man condemned to die, Collis English, one of the "Trenton Six" at last was permitted to talk to his sister, Bessie Mitchell, and his cousin Eugene James, last week. Mrs. Mitchell, who has heroically led the fight for the freedom of the "Six," and James were permitted to speak to English through the dusty double screens of the Mercer County Jail House, for only 15 minutes.

The 23-year old victim of Trenton's vicious ruling class told them of the dreadful waiting in the death house. On Sept. 19, the scheduled day of the execution, the six railroaded men were not told that an appeal had been filed and the execution stayed. They thought each minute that the guards would come and lead them, one at a time, into the execution chamber.

WAITED TO DIE

For 24 hours they sat, their heads shaven, waiting to die for a crime which they didn't commit. Not until they heard the radio, days after the planned execution, did they know that there was still hope that they would live.

No one was decent enough to tell them.

The pressure of the harrowing experience was so great that Ralph Cooper (one of the "Six"), could not say a word for two months.

"Why couldn't they tell us? I won't ever forget that day," said Collis English, shaking his head.

"My cell was right next to the execution room," said English, "and I saw them take three men in there. Then they carried them out, right past me. It was rough."

English's cousin told this reporter that he had asked if there was anything the six men wanted.

"The only thing we want is to get out of here," answered the framed man, "This is better than the death house, but we want to get all the way out of here. When I do get out, I am going to divorce this town; I don't ever want to see it again."

"These new lawyers (O. John Rogge, William Patterson, and Solomon Golat) seem pretty good," he continued, "They are sure they can get us free. I think so, too, with all those people who are fighting for us. I just want to get out so I can thank them for all they are doing."

English constantly shook his head as he talked. He could barely see through the thick screen.

A naval veteran, English had been cashing a veteran's disability check in another part of the city at the time the murder was committed. Neighbors saw him, but their testimony meant nothing to the all-white jury, in the all-white court.

When asked what he thought about the trial, English answered bitterly, "That judge, and that Volpe, and that jury—all of them—they railroaded us, but some day they'll get theirs. They knew we didn't do what they said, they just railroaded us."

"You know," he said to his cousin, "when Paul Robeson was saying Negroes have to stay here and fight to keep what we have? Well I could tell them something about that."

"It's funny, if you don't fight for what you have, they take it from you; and if you do fight they throw

you in jail. But anyhow, we've got to fight."

If County Prosecutor Volpe, and his banker-masters have their way, Collis English and the five other innocent men will never walk free from that dingy, brownstone jail, but will be sent back to the death house to die "for a crime they didn't do." Volpe, after the world-wide protests of the people forced the Court of Appeals to "grant" the "Six" a new trial, bragged that he would convict them again.

COURTS RIGGED

He knows that the courts are rigged in his favor. He knows that Negroes have little chance at the hands of Jimcrow juries. He knows that his class will provide him with plenty of liars, stoolpigeons and finks as witnesses. He knows that the ruling class runs the courts, and that the ruling class wants to see the "Trenton Six" die as a warning to the Negro people and white progressives to "stay in their place."

The voices of millions of freedom loving people all over the world—the same millions who forced the Court of Appeals to "grant" a new trial, and many more—these voices must resound with the demand: No new trial for the "Trenton Six!" They must not be made to suffer any more. They must be set free immediately. Those who railroaded them to jail and caused them to endure such inhuman torture, must be punished.

County Prosecutor Volpe and the class he represents must be shown that the Negro people and white progressives are not going to stand for a lynching-northern style—and that they will not "stay in their place." The only language they understand, and fear, is the united action of the masses, Negro and white people who are determined to "fight to keep what we have."

**TAYLOR WILL SPEAK IN SENATE
AGAINST ATLANTIC WAR PACT**

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**TWU WILL ACT TONIGHT
ON EXTENDING BUS WALKOUT**

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Non-Partisan Committee Being Formed in Defense of the '12'

Paul Robeson told the 1,300 cheering delegates at the historic Bill of Rights Congress in New York yesterday that a non-partisan committee to defend the rights of the 12 Communist leaders is now in process of formation.

Robeson said such a committee would overcome a lack that many in the conference, and outside, have felt for a long time. He said the case of the Communist leaders was the key to the entire struggle for civil rights in America.

Robeson urged that the delegates support this committee "with every ounce of energy that they have" as soon as it is formed.

The following have agreed to serve on the non-partisan committee for the defense of the 12. Other names will be announced later:

Paul Robeson.

Paul J. Kern.

Mrs. Theresa Robinson, member of the civil rights committee of the Benevolent Order of Improved Elks.

Dr. Philip Morrison, physicist, Cornell University.

Ernest de Maio, general vice-president, United Electrical Union.

Mrs. Modjeska Simkins, South Carolina, member, National Committee of the Republican Party.

E. Franklin Frazier, professor at Howard University.

Ben Gold, president, Fur and Leather Workers Union.

Max Perlow, secretary-treasurer, Furniture Workers Union.

Professor Louise Pettibone Smith, Wellesley College.

1300 Plan Fight to Save Bill of Rights

By Joseph North

Thirteen hundred front-line fighters against repression mapped a historic counter-offensive against monopoly's rush toward fascism at the Bill of Rights Conference in New York this weekend.

Buck Robeson Peace Stand

One of the peaks of the two-day sessions at the Bill of Rights conference was a statement issued by all of the Negro delegates who signed their names to it concerning Paul Robeson. It said in part:

"We the undersigned Negro delegates to this Bill of Rights Conference in New York City hereby declare for all the world to see that Paul Robeson does, indeed, speak for us, not only in his fight for full rights for Negro democratic rights, but also in his fight for peace."

The statement added: "Mr. Robeson has made it clear that the Negro people choose peace instead of war. We Negro delegates declare that Paul Robeson has clarified the issue for our people and made it clear that the fight against war and for peace is the test by which we shall have to judge the honesty and integrity of all who would speak up in defense of the civil rights of our people."

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Repressive Legislation

BALDWIN ASSAILS FBI AS ILLEGAL BRANCH OF GOVT

C. B. Baldwin, executive secretary of the Progressive Party, denounced the FBI Saturday as a "fourth branch of the Government" which has "no constitutional rights to operate."

Baldwin, at the Bill of Rights Conference, called for an "aroused public opinion" to defeat the unconstitutional activities of America's secret political police, which have been directed by J. Edgar Hoover for the last generation.

Baldwin opened the panel session on repressive legislation.

CIO and AFL members were a majority of the several hundred persons participating who joined in denouncing the Mundt, Taft-Hartley and Hobbs concentration camp bills and other pro-fascist measures. The panel was held in the Empire Hotel at 63 St. and Broadway.

POTASH SPEAKS ON T-H

Warm applause greeted Irving Potash, manager of the New York Furriers Joint Council and one of the 11 Communist leaders on trial in Foley Square, when he denounced the Truman Administration for breaking its promises on Taft-Hartley.

"The decisive role in the defeat of the anti-Taft-Hartley campaign was Truman's," he said.

Ernest De Maio, representative of the United Electrical Union in the midwest, gave examples of the fratricidal inter-union raiding

which the T-H law was encouraging.

In Chicago, for example, the well-known "Umbrella Mike" Boyle of the AFL's electrical union, had been raiding plants with the help of dishonest NLRB "elections" and of the Chicago police.

The police mass by thousands against pickets in Chicago, said De Maio.

He predicted more strikes and more unity in the struggles against the employer and Taft-Hartley raiders' coalition.

MUNDT BILL

Edith Pratt, chairman of the committee to defeat the Mundt, Ferguson, Nixon bills, warned:

"These bills can be rushed quickly to the floor from the com-

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'TOUR OF AMERICA'

VICTORIES IN CIVIL RIGHTS DRAMATIZED AT BANQUET

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Our Basic Charter of Freedom

Violators of Liberty Throughout Country Take Cue from Medina

The conference divided into three panels after the dramatic opening session Saturday morning. Panel 1 was titled "Our Basic Charter of Freedom." Panel 2 was, "Congress Shall Make No Laws Abridging Freedom; and Panel 3 was "Thought Control by Executive Decree."

Mrs. Modjeska W. Simkins, county Republican leader in Columbia, S. C., and NAACP leader was chairman of Panel 1; C. B. Baldwin, Progressive Party leader, of Panel 2; Abram Slaxer, head of United Public Workers, Panel 3.

The effects of the Foley Square Trial in every area of the land could be seen as speaker after speaker in Panel 1 described a wide variety of official violations of freedom in every part of the land: in the labor movement, and among the Negro people, chiefly. Courts throughout the land were taking their cue from Judge Medina and Prosecutor John F. X. McGahey. And the victims were many more than Communists.

The South, the Pacific Coast, the Midwest, trade-union leaders and rank-and-file, Negro and white, civic leaders and average citizens brought the people's grievances to the tribunal here.

READS BILL OF RIGHTS

Mrs. Simkins opened the panel by reading the Bill of Rights. "We are threatened in various ways throughout the land," she said.

She warned that the old maxim in which every American believed—"A man's home is his castle"—was being destroyed.

John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, the first panel speaker received a prolonged ovation. He said there was no difference between the court of Judge Medina

Visiting Delegates

To Picket Trial of 12

The out-of-town delegates to the historic Bill of Rights Congress held here over the weekend will picket Foley Square Monday from 12:30 to 1:30 under the auspices of the Civil Rights Congress, William Patterson, national executive secretary, announced yesterday.

Patterson called on the delegates from all 33 states represented to picket and everyone to wire Judge Medina demanding the freedom of Gil Green, Henry Winston and Gus Hall. All New Yorkers were urged to join the out-of-town delegates on the line.

and a Georgia court, as the judge himself declared.

Judge Medina, he said "who sits in judgement over the economic, political and philosophical doctrines of Marxism" admits he is so ignorant that he, "a federal judge, does not even know what the initials F.E.P.C. stand for."

He said the contempt sentences were "savage, vindictive, unprecedented." He said either Judge Medina deliberately fabricated the story that the three "advanced" several steps toward the bench," in an attempt to justify his completely unjustifiable jailings, or his

imagination had gotten the best of him.

"Perhaps he is becoming afflicted with that persecution complex which lately has become so characteristic of some of our outstanding men in Government. The reds are after him! The Russians are coming!"

He said no stool-pigeons, no petty vindictive and reactionary judges can stop the progress of the people. "We, the leaders of the Communist Party and defendants at Foley Square, are confident that the people can and will de-

(Continued on Page 8)

Panel on Thought Control

KOREAN FOUND U.S. CURBS FOLLOW JAPANESE LINES

A young Korean scholar gave the CIO Teachers Union, gave one of the most pungent warnings of the development of thought control in America at the Bill of Rights Conference Saturday.

Prof. Harold Sunfoo, the Korean, was giving the members of the "thought control" panel of the conference at the Hotel Empire the story of his dismissal from a faculty post at the University of Washington for expressing what were considered to be dangerous "thoughts."

"I had been a political prisoner of Japanese imperialism before I came to the United States," Prof. Sunfoo told the hundreds of delegates at the panel session. "I had learned about thought control there. I was to learn about thought control in the United States later."

"I got along well as a Korean language teacher of American Army students at the University of Washington for six years, where I wrote a textbook, that was used by the Army."

"Then I was told recently that I was no more needed."

"I was told my crime when I inquired."

"I had been talking too much about Korea," they said.

Southern Korea, which the American Army occupied, has a fascist regime, added Prof. Sunfoo.

"That is the truth. But you are not allowed to talk about the truth."

"There is academic terrorism at the University of Washington" (where several other professors were fired recently).

SCHOOL POLICIES

Rose Russell, representative of

the Korean People's Association, told, for instance, how one principal had reported to his superiors that one of his teachers was "inclined to be a little too sympathetic to the oppressed."

The principal said he had hopes, however, that this teacher would "mature and develop a more balanced view."

This teacher had been found reading a pamphlet by Mrs. Paul Robeson.

Mrs. Russell called for the most determined fight to repeal the Feinberg law, which has introduced a terroristic stoolpigeon system into the schools under the pretext of fighting "Communism."

Prof. Louise P. Smith of Wellesley College said that the bans against employing anyone suspected of connection with Communists or allegedly Communist ideas was making clear thinking almost impossible in the colleges and universities.

SCIENCE

Dr. Melba Phillips of Brooklyn College and of the Association of Scientific Workers pointed out that a "surprisingly large number of scientists" have been making speeches against the threats to freedom in their own field in the last several years . . .

And every scientist that she had seen, she added, has gone on record against the idea that the FBI should investigate science graduate students and give them clearance.

The fight against increasing in-

(Continued on Page 4)

VET CARAVAN THURSDAY FOR '52-20'

Officers of District 4, CIO United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America, have called upon their 70,000 members in metropolitan New York and New Jersey to launch a veterans' caravan to Washington Thursday to save "52-20."

The appeal was issued by James McLeish, District 4 president; Charles Fay, vice president;

Ruth Young, secretary, and Edward J. Stewart, treasurer.

The call followed an appeal from the veterans on strike against the Singer Sewing Machine Co., members of UE Local 401, who protested that Congress had scheduled July 25 as S-Day, Starvation Day, for veterans since the whole program of federal unemployment insurance for veterans

will expire on that date unless immediate legislative action is taken. UE called for participation in the "52-20 caravan" from all other unions and organizations. UE supports the Marcantonio and Klein Bills which would extend benefits for two years, raise benefits from \$20 to \$35 weekly, and remove penalties against veterans who refuse to scab during strikes.

Sen. Taylor Will Oppose War Pact

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Sen. Glen H. Taylor (D-Ida) told a reporter he would oppose the North Atlantic Pact, and added that he would make a Senate speech against it because he believes it violates the principles of the United Nations.

Although Sen. Taylor was once reported to have expressed support for the measure if it was "defensive in nature," Taylor asserted today he was now convinced the pact was an arms race measure which was a step down the road which could only lead to war.

Democratic leaders have urged Taylor to support the treaty, and have not hesitated to remind him that he faces stiff opposition in his bid for reelection next year.

Additional opposition to the measure, on which debate will be resumed tomorrow, came from Sen. Edward Martin (R-Pa.) who stated that the \$1,130,000,000 plan is "just a start," that he will oppose it unless President Truman adopts a "definite policy" to cut federal spending.

A final vote is expected Thursday or Friday.

SENATOR TAYLOR

1 OF 8 WORKERS JOBLESS IN NEW ENGLAND CENTERS

WASHINGTON—One of every eight workers was unemployed in mid-day in ten industrial areas throughout the nation, employment security director Robert C. Goodwin reported belatedly yesterday.

These areas with an admitted unemployment rate of over 12 percent were:

New Bedford and Worcester, Mass.; Bridgeport and Waterbury, Conn.; Providence, R. I.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Scranton-Wilkes-

Barre, Pa.; Utica-Rome, N. Y.; Muskegon, Mich., and San Jose, Calif.

In another 36 of the nation's 98 biggest production centers unemployment in mid-May ranged between and 12 percent, Goodwin reported to Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing.

Between March and May, he said, "cutbacks in manufacturing employment continued in 86 areas," while non-farm employment dropped in 70 areas.

Cripps Entering Clinic, Says Attlee

LONDON, July 17.—The House of Commons ends debate tomorrow on Britain's financial crisis against a background of cautious speculation about the future of Sir Stafford Cripps as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Prime Minister Clement Attlee announced yesterday that Cripps would spend six weeks at a Swiss clinic to cure an "aggravated" digestive ailment.

Dr. T. M. Ling, director of a psychiatry center near Horsham, Sussex, disclosed meanwhile that Cripps visited him a few months ago.

Reports were increasing that Cripps and U. S. Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder failed to hit it off well in their recent talks here.

Win Eagle Lion Offices Pact

Eagle Lion Films and the CIO Screen Office and Professional Employees Guild, Local 109, United Office & Professional Workers, yesterday announced signing of a one-year contract covering the office and professional workers employed at the company's New York Exchange.

The contract established a job classification system, retroactive to Feb. 1, a \$30 minimum for messengers and office boys and a \$33 minimum hiring rate for the first clerical grades. It also continues the 38½ hour week.

The Screen Office Local is now engaged, together with the Screen Publicists Guild another UOPWA Local, in a fight for renewal and improvements of contracts covering some 3,000 office and professional employees of Loew's-MGM Columbia Pictures, 20th Century-Fox, RKO, Republic Pictures, Warner Bros., Universal, National Screen Service Corp. and Paramount Pictures.

Act Tonight On Extending Bus Walkout

Plans were being made yesterday to extend the bus strike to the Third Ave. system at 4 a.m. tomorrow. The announcement was made by CIO Transport Workers Union officials shortly after Mayor O'Dwyer arrived back at LaGuardia Field from his vacation trip in Mexico.

O'Dwyer immediately went into a series of conferences with city officials at Gracie Mansion, and was scheduled to meet with Theodore H. Kheel, "impartial chairman" in the transit industry. TWU officials said yesterday afternoon that they had not yet received any word for a conference with city officials, but indicated that they expected to get word shortly.

The announcement of intention to spread the bus strike from the New York City Omnibus and Fifth Ave. systems to the Third Ave. was made after a meeting of the policy committee of TWU Local 100 at Transport Hall, 153 W. 64th St.

The recommendation will be acted upon at 8 p.m. today at a meeting of Local 100's joint executive board. Michael J. Quill, TWU president, said that subway delegates will take part in this meeting and will take action to back the bus strikers.

OVERFLOW CITED

Quill said the overflow of passengers from the busses will create a mess on the city transportation system, at the very least." He did not amplify the statement.

The strike began with a stoppage of 400 workers at the Omnibus Co.'s East 11th St. garage over the arbitrary dismissal of four mechanics.

Basically at issue, however, is the demand of the men for a new contract, the old ones having expired June 30. Failure to obtain a new contract, accumulation of unresolved grievances, increased speedup and other complaints culminated in the walkout over the dismissals.

New contract demands include a 21-cent hourly raise, 40-hour week, pensions, improved holiday and vacation provisions, and other changes.

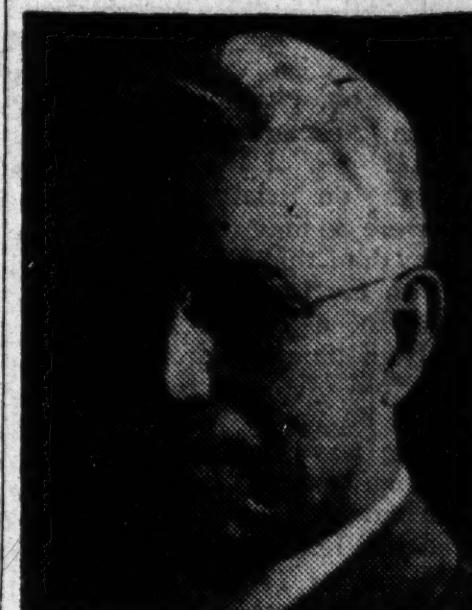
City transit workers are also fighting for wage and other gains. They are barred from striking, however, under the State Condon-Wadlin Law.

A strike on June 30, expiration date of the old contract on the private lines, was averted by an agreement to continue negotiations until July 31, with any gains to be retroactive.

Will Hear Condon On Smear Tactics

WASHINGTON, July 17 (UP)—Dr. Edward U. Condon, director of the National Bureau of Standards, will go before a Senate committee this week to tell how it feels to be attacked without warning by a Congressional investigating group.

A. F. Whitney Dies at 76



CLEVELAND, July 17.—A. F. Whitney, 76, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, died early Saturday of a heart attack. Condolences were sent to the widow by President Truman.

President of the 214,000-members union since 1928, Alexander Fell Whitney was considered the most dynamic of the modern rail union leaders. In 1946, he and Alvaney Johnston, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, were denounced by Truman for calling a nationwide strike.

Strikers at Singer Demand Speedy Election

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 17.—The phony "independent" union is planning to back out or stall the State Mediation Board elections among the 7,000 Singer Sewing Machine strikers, it was charged here by Louis Schumann, business agent of CIO United Electrical Workers Local 401. Schumann said he had received information of the "independents" plan on the eve of a Mediation Board meeting in Newark tomorrow to set the election date.

The strikers had pushed for the election to expose the claims of the stooge outfit headed by Pat White, and to demolish any excuse by the company for not bargaining with UE.

Schumann said that a meeting of Local 401's Stewards Council this weekend "unanimously condemned the 'Independents' for helping the Singer company and resolved to send a delegation of stewards to the State Mediation Board tomorrow morning "to insist that every precaution be taken to prevent White's crew from tossing a monkey wrench into the election machinery."

Wamsutta Weavers Bar Speedup Plan

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 17.—Weave room workers of the Wamsutta Mill here rejected overwhelmingly a company "offer" to increase the work load from 36 to 48 looms.

Asks Truman Suspend Vaughan in Graft Probe

WASHINGTON, July 17.—President Truman was called upon today to suspend his own military aide, Maj. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan, for being "implicated" in the "five percenter" investigation which led to the suspension of Maj. Gens. Alden Harry Waitt, chief

of the Chemical Corps, and Herman Feldman, Army Quartermaster General.

The demand for Vaughan's suspension made by Rep. Paul W. Shafer (R-Mich.), who cited Vaughan's published statements that he knows "at least 300" of the five percenters (persons who help to get government contracts for businessmen at a 5 percent fee).

Shafer recalled that when Washington reporters tried to interview Vaughan about the case two weeks

ago, "he bulldozed the newspapermen, drew back his arm as if to strike one of them, employed language which most radio stations would not put on the air, and finally reminded the reporters that they had better watch out because they "might want favors at the White House some day."

The investigation of the five percenters is being conducted by a Senate executive expenditures subcommittee.

Labor Rally Thursday at Foley Square

A mass labor protest demonstration demanding an end to the trial of the national Communist leaders will be held Thursday, at 12 noon,

in front of the Federal Court House in Foley Square, it was announced today by Leon Straus, Executive Secretary of the New

York Furriers Joint Board, on behalf of the Emergency Conference Committee.

The demonstration is being sponsored by the Emergency Conference of 200 CIO, AFL and Independent trade union leaders, headed by Ben Gold, president, In-

ternational Fur and Leather Workers Union, CIO; Ewart Guinier, secretary-treasurer, United Public Workers; John Steuben, secretary-treasurer, Local 144, Hotel Front Service Employees Union, AFL; Aaron Schneider, director, New York Regional Council, United

Office and Professional Workers, CIO; David Livingston, vice-president, Local 65, Retail, Wholesale, Warehouse Workers, Independent; Alex Sirota, president, District 3, United Furniture Workers, CIO; Ruth Young, executive secretary, District 4, United Electrical Workers, CIO.

'TOUR OF AMERICA'

Victories in Civil Liberties Fight Dramatized

By Art Shields

Confidence in the coming victory of the people over the fascist forces led by Attorney General Tom Clark rang through the speeches of the civil rights champions at an exciting "Tour of America," at the Henry Hudson Hotel Saturday night.

The "tour" was staged by Herbert Biberman, movie producer and playwright and one of the persecuted "Hollywood Ten," at the banquet of the Bill of Rights Conference at the grand ballroom of the Hotel.

Paul Robeson, chairman of the Council on African Affairs, and Carl Winter, one of the Communist leaders on trial at Foley Square, were among the spokesmen of freedom that Biberman introduced on the tour.

More than a dozen freedom fighters from South Carolina to California told of the victories the people had begun to win.

The tour was highly dramatic as Biberman swung from California, where he introduced the men who had defeated the "Little Un-American" or Tenney committee, to the midwest and to the East and far South.

Negroes from North Carolina, who were members of the defense committee fighting the Daniels' frame-up, were in the group of fighters, who stood in a long line in front of the rostrum.

ROBESON'S PLEDGE

Robeson was enthusiastically applauded as he took his stand by the North Carolina Negroes and said:

"We solemnly pledge that we'll help you get justice for Mr. Daniels. We'll free the Trenton Six."

"And by our surging, united protests we'll show our gratitude to the Communists in Foley Square for their brave struggles for the Negro people, the working people and the Bill of Rights."

Carl Winter got an ovation as he took the microphone and said:

"We are seeing tonight another example of the fighting capacity of the American people to resist."

"In the fight to save the legality of the Communist Party we are fighting for 12 times 12 million people in America—not just for the 12 Communists who were indicted."

"John Gates, who refused to be a stool in court, was fighting for every trade unionist, every American worker's family, and for the Bill of Rights."

"Henry Winston and Gus Hall and Gil Green are in the same fight."

APPLAUD DEFENDANTS

The crowd rose to its feet with enthusiasm as Biberman introduced other Foley Square defendants—Robert Thompson and John Gates, the two veterans of two wars against fascism—and Ben Davis, Jack Stachel, John Williamson, and with them their co-leader Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

There was another ovation for five of the hard-hitting defense attorneys at Foley Square—Maurice Sugar, Richard Gladstein, A. J. Isserman, Harry Sacher and Yetta Land. George Crockett and other

attorneys were away, working on the case.

California champions got a big hand. Among them were Sidney Roger, radio commentator, who told how unity of trade unionists, attorneys, professors, civil servants and others smashed the Tenney "Little Un-American" hate bills; Hugh Hardy, who has been fighting for freedom since this reporter saw him arrested in San Pedro in 1923 for reading the free speech clause of the Constitution; Attorney Ben Martin, and others.

Martin got laughs as he told of the persecutor's diversity of tactics. In Foley Square, he said, men are put on trial because they say they are Communists. In Los Angeles they are imprisoned because they refuse to say whether they are or not, and in San Francisco Harry Bridges is indicted for truthfully denying Party membership.

Bridges' name roused much applause.

Mrs. Dorothy Healey, wife of the imprisoned Los Angeles County organizer of the Communist Party, was warmly applauded, when introduced.

STUDENT'S FIGHT

Prof. John Drum of the University of Michigan, a veteran of 42 years of university teaching, hailed the progressive young students, "who are becoming aggressively active in pointing the way for their elders" in the fight-for-freedom on the campuses, he said.

"As Chairman of the State Committee for Academic Freedom I'm putting my money on the students of today as the leaders of tomorrow," he said.

Mrs. Medjeska Simpkins, Negro, and South Carolina Republican leader, said she wanted the conference to know that "the forces of freedom have moved South" and that "we are not afraid in South Carolina to hold meetings for human rights and civil rights."

Herman Rosen, attorney for the Maryland Citizens Committee to defeat the (fascist) Ober law, predicted victory in that fight.

Bill Smith, international vice president of the Farm Equipment Workers union, a Negro, grasped Paul Robeson's hand as he said: "I'm proud to take my stand here with the man who speaks for our people in this fight for freedom." Smith added that a certain baseball player was speaking for no one but himself.

ILLINOIS VICTORY

Sidney Wardell, a radio commentator, and a CIO union legislative director in Illinois, told of the sweeping victory of the Illinois people over the state's "Little Un-American" hate bills, and the cancellation of the 75,000 appropriation for the "Little Un-American" committee.

Dan Matcham, fearless editor, whose daily paper, the Times Record of Valley City, N.D., was taken away by local capitalists when he opposed the cold war, was one of the most popular speakers. The many 100 checks that followed his collection talk attested to that.

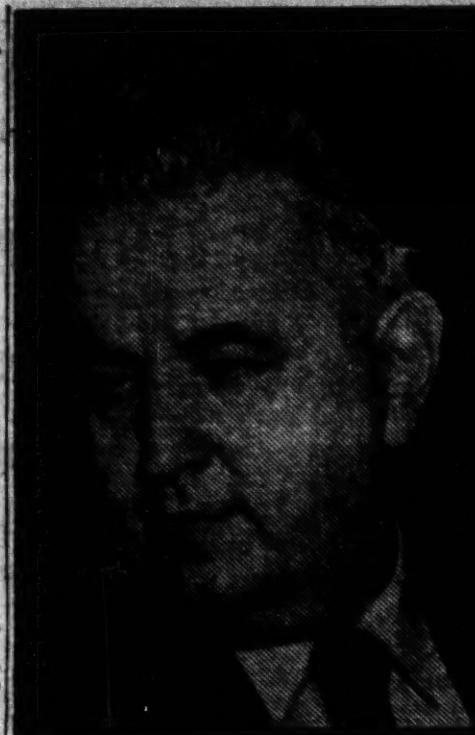
Matcham said he had been getting an education on fascism during a visit to Greece, Turkey and other foreign lands recently. The men on trial in Foley Square must be defended in the interest of every American, he said.

Daily Worker

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Daily Worker & The Worker	3.00	5.75	10.00
(Manhattan and Bronx)	3.25	6.50	12.00
Daily Worker & The Worker	4.00	7.00	14.00



CARL WINTER
Speaks at Rights Tour

Thought Control

(Continued from Page 2)

ference with independent thinking in science, however, is only begin-

ning. Bertram A. Washington, chair- man of the Federal Employees Defense Committee, a Negro, pointed out at this panel that 90 percent of the men victimized in the "loyalty" investigation cases in the Post Office Department are Negroes and Jews.

More than 50 percent of the victims are Negroes.

None of these victims, however, were charged with "a single act or utterance, which, of itself, is even alleged to be disloyal," he added.

Delegates taking part in the panel applauded as Mr. Washington said in conclusion:

"The Negro people of America know no other land than this... And we will die fighting until our last breath against these un-American traditions, which foster lynching, poltax, racial bigotry, the Ku Klux Klan and all forms of American Jimcrow."

LOYALTY PURGES

Prof. Thomas L. Emerson of Yale Law School gave the chief report against the "loyalty" purges.

"The Loyalty program of the Government," he pointed out, "is not directed against overt acts of force and violence. In the history of civil liberties, that has been the dividing line between what is permitted and what is not. Innumerable laws are directed against overt acts."

The vague "loyalty" program charges of "sympathy" or "association" with persons classed by government officials as "subversive" follows the technique used by Mussolini and Hitler, the Yale professor pointed out.

The very language of Mussolini's order banning "public manifestations and ideas contrary to the existing order" is akin to that used here.

Prof. Emerson stressed the injustice of the FBI methods, which deny the accused the right to confront his accusers or to know the evidence against him.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

DR. H. K. WELLS will discuss Recent Soviet Criticisms of Philosophy. First in a series of Soviet Criticism of Philosophy, Economics, Culture and Science. Jefferson School, 575 6th Ave. Adm. \$1.

DR. HERBERT APTEKER will discuss Turning Points in Negro History. First in a series. Jefferson School, 575 6th Ave. Adm. \$1.

HEAR G. Sandler's Eye Witness Account "How Eastern European & Israeli Jews Heroically Build a New, Proud, Free, Life." At Hotel Commodore—Air cooled BC room. Lexington Ave. & 42nd St.—7 P.M. Monday, July 18. Ans.: Manhattan JFPO.

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Judge Rejects Bail For Jailed 'Three'

By Max Gordon

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

Circuit Court Judge Augustus N. Hand Friday turned down a request for bail for the three Communist leaders jailed by Judge Harold R. Medina in the Communist witchhunt trial.

The appeal for bail for Henry Winston, Gus Hall and Gilbert Green was argued by attorney Richard Gladstein of the defense staff in the Communist trial.

Winston, Hall and Green were imprisoned by Judge Medina for the remainder of the Communist trial for an alleged "contempt of court." Judge Medina's action was upheld Thursday by the Circuit Court of Appeals. Attorney Gladstein pointed out to Judge Hand, in applying for bail, that the three defendants intended to appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court from the Appeals Court ruling. But they could not do so unless released on bail because by the time the Supreme Court meets in October, the trial will probably be over and the issue of their release will have become "moot."

having to serve in jail when not in the courtroom.

The next defense move will be to file an appeal in the Supreme Court, and then to ask a Supreme Court judge for release of the three on bail so that there will be a case to argue before the Supreme Court when it meets in October.

Demonstrate at Pittsburgh Pool

PITTSBURGH, July 17. — A demonstration protesting Jimcrow at the city-owned Highland Park swimming pool here was staged yesterday. About 30 young people, both Negro and white, led by Charles H. Fischer, regional director of the Progressive Party, and Robert E. Jones, director of the Young Progressives of America, entered the pool for an afternoon swimming party.

The demonstration was the latest in a series of demonstrations, some of which were attacked by hoodlums.

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AN OPEN LETTER TO GOVERNOR DRISCOLL

FREE
THE



Left to right: Collis English, Ralph Cooper, James Thorpe, McKinley Forest, and Horace Wilson. John McKenzie was not present when the photo was made.

TRENTON SIX

The Hon. Alfred E. Driscoll,
Executive Mansion,
Trenton, New Jersey.

Dear Governor Driscoll:

The decision of the New Jersey State Supreme Court, reviewing the unjust procedures of the trial court which originally convicted the six innocent Negro men from the City of Trenton for a murder which they obviously did not commit, proves beyond dispute that the case of the Trenton Six was an attempt at legal lynching. We call upon you to free the Trenton Six at once.

Long before the Supreme Court of New Jersey rendered its decision, Americans throughout the nation were horrified and outraged by the action of the police authorities, the prosecution and the judge in the case of the Trenton Six. The forced "confessions," the evidence of eye witnesses who pointed out that the accused men were not at the scene of the crime, the prejudiced atmosphere of the trial, the suppression of vital evidence, made it clear from the very beginning that the case of the Trenton Six was a lynch-style act of aggression against the Negro people in the North.

Thanks to the efforts of the Civil Rights Congress, other progressive organizations and individuals, the case of the Trenton Six aroused national concern and became a symbol of the injustices perpetrated against the Negro people. The main lesson of the case of the Trenton Six is that it represents an attempt to degrade and deny the rights of the Negro people, which can only result in degrading and denying the rights of the national groups and all Americans.

We joined with others in defense of the Trenton Six before the New Jersey State Supreme Court rendered its decision. We shall not fail to lend our support to the fight for the freedom of these six men now that the Supreme Court has confirmed our conviction that the Trenton Six are innocent and should be freed.

These men have been in prison for over a year, and have been in the shadow of death for many long months. You have the power to put an end to this persecution by intervening at once and by freeing the Trenton Six.

As indicated by the decision of the Supreme Court, these six men have been victims of a hideous and inhuman injustice. State Prosecutor Mario H. Volpe, as indicated by the Court's decision, suppressed vital evidence and was responsible for the frame-up of these six men. Judge Hutchinson, the Court's decision also indicated, committed gross errors obviously indicating prejudice. We therefore urge that you act towards removing the State Prosecutor from his position and towards removing Judge Hutchinson from the bench.

We join with patriotic Americans and defenders of civil liberties throughout the nation in demanding immediate and unconditional freedom for the Trenton Six.

General Council,
International Workers Order

ROCKWELL KENT,
President

PETER SHIPKA,
General Secretary-Treasurer

Issued as a public service in the interests of American democracy by

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER

AN INTERRACIAL FRATERNAL BENEFIT ORGANIZATION

80 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

Around the Globe

By Joseph Starobin

What the Vatican's Ban Means to the People of Europe

THE VATICAN'S decision to excommunicate any Catholic who persists in having contact with anything or anybody that can be defined as "Communist" is being discussed as though it were a private matter between the Roman Church and Communism. The Communist Parties are supposed to be against Catholicism, and the highest authority of the Church has now "hit back"—and it's supposed to be a body blow.

But it would be a mistake to view the Pope's sanctions that way, especially for Americans, and I mean Americans of differing political views and religious faiths. The Vatican's latest action, the most desperate in 400 years, is most dangerous to Catholics themselves. And it affects fundamental American principles of state-church relations with which all Protestants are vitally concerned.

The Holy Father's action is, first of all, a tremendous piece of cruelty to millions of people who are Catholics by faith, but who have looked forward to a better life on earth, and for this reason have been cooperating with parties and governments which strive for a better life.

Just consider what the Holy Father has done to a poor, old Italian grandmother in some small village of Le Puglie, in southern Italy. This grandmother has heard many promises in her life-time—from the old monarchy, from Mussolini, from De Gasperi, whom the Popes have blessed. But she and her family are still waiting for land to till, land from the big estates by which her family may be fed. Her sons are Communists; they know that only one Party really fights for that land. Maybe she has been voting Communist, too. Now along comes the Holy Father and says she must not only have nothing to do with the Communists, but her sons will be refused the final sacraments unless they stop fighting for land, too.

THIS IS A BRUTAL edict for the old grandmother. It means civil war in families. It means the most bitter conflicts between neighbors. It means submission again to the landlords, to the carabinieri, to all the old fascist forces of the village. The sons may take up the old anti-clerical traditions again. The grandmother may capitulate to the Pope. But for how long?

Or take the farmer who has gotten his land in southern Poland. He may not be a Marxist, but he is a good Pole, and he is proud of the new Poland that is giving him a life and a future of which centuries of his forefathers dreamed. What is he supposed to do—give the land back to the non-existent landlords? Or take up arms against his own government?

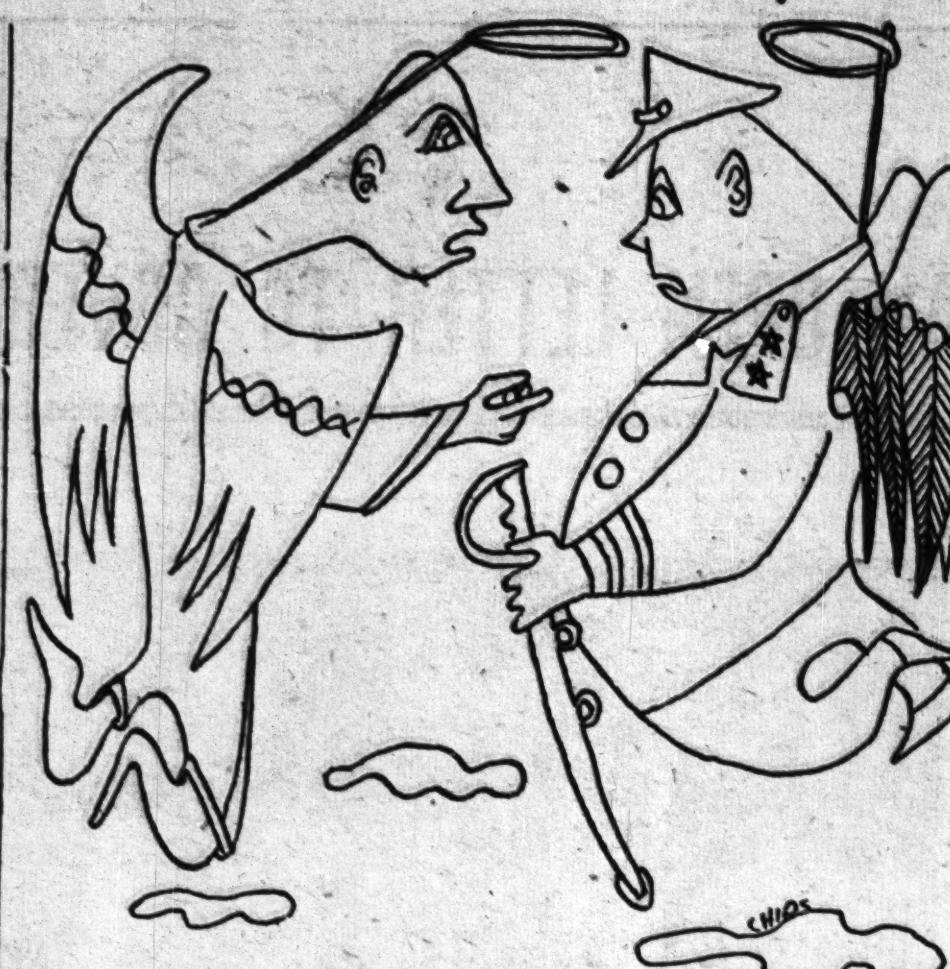
OBVIOUSLY, the Vatican's ultimatum to millions of Catholics is not only a move of cruelty, but a desperate, last stand of a politically-reactionary power, attempting to use religion where all other means have failed against the millions of Catholic faithful. It may cause difficulties for a while in Italy, or in some of the peoples' democracies. But it can have only one long-range result: the formation of national Catholic churches. Exactly what the Vatican accuses the Communist Parties of desiring to bring about, will in fact be hastened by the Vatican's desperate action.

For the millions of simple and humble Catholics will not disappear, and the Communist Parties of Europe are nowhere attacking this faith; on the contrary, they are emphasizing the compatibility of this faith with the construction of Socialism.

If Catholics are confronted by the choices of remaining good Slovaks, or patriotic Czechs and Poles, they will establish Catholic Churches which come to harmonious relations with their governments, and abandon allegiance to Rome.

A new Reformation, a Catholic Reformation will gather speed in Eastern Europe, while in Western Europe not only will anti-clericalism revive, but millions of people will in practice defy the Vatican and move to defend themselves against its political pretensions. As these lines are written, it is announced in Prague that a national Church is being speeded. The Pope has gambled and is losing. The ex-communication edict was a sign that he knew it.

(Continued Tomorrow)



Letters from Readers

Wants Action on Unemployment Offices

New York City.
Editor, Daily Worker:

Can't some action be taken about the unemployment compensation situation in New York State?

I have signed my name and waited seven weeks, and not received one check. Employees at the S.S. office say the delay is caused because "Albany is understaffed." Dewey can apparently give money to the corporations but not to the people.

This is money I desperately need, and it is mine by rights. Why must I wait seven weeks?

RUTH P.

Barracks For Graduates

New York.
Editor, Daily Worker:

Two significant admissions in the press will give the youths and their sacrificing parents plenty to think about these days. A dispatch from Washington, June 18, to the Scripps-Howard newspapers, read, in part: "You won't get any con-

firmed for a while, but drafting for the Army may start again this fall. There'll be no drafting before Sept. 1. By that time, the picture may have changed when a new crop of high school graduates has had a chance to look over the picture. Rising unemployment may have an effect, also increased Army pay."

An article, "What Prospects for the Class of '49?" in the June 19 magazine section of the New York Times begins thus:

"This June more people are being graduated from American colleges than at any time in history. As they troop up in cap and gown to the rostrum for the traditional handshake and the diploma, the members of the class of '49—many of them veterans—are breathing a sigh of relief that the years of training are over, and they can now begin to earn a living. But in the back of their minds is a gnawing doubt; they are not sure things will be so easy from here on out. Visit any group of graduates and you find increasing concern about the chances of getting a job."

A. G. D.

Press Roundup

THE DAILY NEWS likes the kind of labor leader Walter Reuther is and considers him a "labor statesman," but is displeased by his demagogic statements against the auto trust. The News feels that maybe Reuther is forced to talk liberal because of rank and file and Communist attitudes among the auto workers. "If that's true, you can understand his present performances. And you can hope that in due time he will become the real labor statesman which he has long given promise of becoming."

THE MIRROR'S Dr. Ruth Alexander sees capitalism as the only hope for democracy's "survival." "Private capitalism does not create inequalities. It does create great wealth—but not great poverty."

THE COMPASS reminds the President that all the people can be fooled only some of the time, in an editorial entitled "Truman's Two Faces." The mask is coming off, the Compass notes, and the people see that

the "real face frowns on conferences called to support the Bill of Rights."

THE TIMES goes even further than the Pope in its attack upon Communism and calls upon all sects to join in. The Pope ordered that Catholics lose their most sacred rites if they as much as read Communist literature, but the Times sees fit to print that in the new democracies in Europe, "Anybody who rejects this degrading creed (Communism) is subject to penalty."

THE HERALD TRIBUNE urges quick passage of the North Atlantic Pact and deplores opposition by Senators Taft and Flanigan. A large opposition, notes the HT, would look bad.

THE POST protests the deportation of Benjamin Saltzman, noting that "To deport Mr. Saltzman for his outlived devotion to the Communist dialectic is a kind of cruelty to defenseless individuals that makes Americans ashamed of their Justice Department."

World of Labor

By George Morris

Auto Unionists Will Judge by Results

MILWAUKEE

WALTER REUTHER did not get all of the constitutional amendments he needed to give him dictatorial control over locals of the United Automobile Workers. But there is no doubt that the auto union is entering a period of a much tighter bureaucratic official control than it has ever had.

His machine is drunk with success, and interprets the overwhelming majority it won at the convention as a license to go hogwild in showing its domination.

It is the knowledge that he is nearing a test and exposure of his program, that stimulated in Reuther a hunger for the means to suppress and terrorize opponents. It was easy to win the convention's applause for a speech favoring wage demands and criticizing those who drop demands as " betrayers of labor." But the members will really judge when they see what Reuther's policy delivers.

It is significant that not a word was said in the convention for the so-called "Murray Industry Council Plan."

Eighteen months ago, upon getting control of the UAW, Reuther told 100 newsmen that "one of my first tasks" will be application of the "industry council plan." He was encouraged some weeks later by a surprise visit from Henry Ford, II, and a promise of the amiable atmosphere he needed for the "plan."

But both Ford and Reuther soon came up against the hard realities of the Ford plants and the conditions that culminated in the anti-speedup strike. The atmosphere is anything but the kind in which a labor-management love fest could flower. Things are so now in the auto plants that the very mention of the idea of labor-management cooperation sounds ridiculous.

REUTHER'S POLITICAL BLUEPRINT was already pretty much a washout when the convention met. Hardly any of the 2,000 delegates listened to PAC director Jack Kroll's exhortations for the 1950 campaign. Even Reuther considered it wise to say nothing in praise of Truman. I doubt if 25 delegates applauded when a wire of greetings was read from the President. The political highlight of the convention was the appearance of Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., who was displayed as a symbol of "independent" political action.

The rousing demonstration for one with the magic name of "FDR" was in itself an expression of resentment against the man who won with labor's support last November.

No less significant was the almost total absence of talk of the Marshall Plan. Had it not been for criticism of the foreign policy resolution in one speech from the floor and Reuther's obligation in reply, nothing would have been said on the subject. Reuther, who is quite sensitive to the sentiments of a convention, didn't find the Marshall Plan a popular subject any more. Reuther gauged the convention and concluded that the delegates are interested in pork chops and not in his scheme to send "organizers" and speedup artists to Europe.

IT IS ALSO important to take into account the fact that a large percentage of the convention's delegates were new people. Few of those who attended were veterans of the '37 days. You could see they were new by the lack, in many of them, of that explosive vigor that was so characteristic of past convention delegates. Thus, some of them might have been more easily appeased by Reuther's demagogic statements. But they will be all the sooner disillusioned because they are not so soaked in caucus poison as some of the older generation.

It all adds up to emphasize that the leadership of rank-and-file progressives will be as urgent as ever before. The progressives will be up against a machine that will be more bureaucratic and more ruthless than ever. But this will be more than made up by the greater welcome the progressives will get in the ranks of the membership.

Daily Worker

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Daily Worker, New York, Monday, July 18, 1949

Destroying Legal Protections

THE U. S. COURT OF APPEALS, in upholding Judge Medina's jailing of John Gates, Henry Winston, Gus Hall and Gil Green, has upheld these two things:

That a court has the right to compel a defendant to act as a stoolie against other Americans whose names are demanded as targets in a political witchhunt.

That Judge Medina was on good ground when he said that the two defendants, Hall and Winston, "had taken several steps toward the bench" when they protested the Court's "stool-or-go-to-prison" order.

The first ruling gives courts the right to insist on defendants acting as informers to the political police of the FBI. It is a flagrant violation of every tenet of democratic liberty, not to speak of ordinary decency.

The same tactic can and may be used again by the prosecution. It needs only to interrupt the testimony of witnesses with a demand for the names of other citizens whom it would like to persecute under the Czar-like decrees of the Attorney General regarding "subversive" opinions. Since no self-respecting American will buy his own safety by betraying others to unjust persecution, the result is guaranteed in advance.

That is what the Court of Appeals has unanimously ordered.

AS FOR THE SECOND ITEM there are some remarkable facts concerning these "steps toward the bench":

Not a single New York newspaper reporter at the Foley Square trial reported them when they were said to have taken place.

Judge Medina did not mention them until five days after they were supposed to have happened.

The New York "Times" was the first paper to mention them—but waited 13 days after they were supposed to have happened.

The seating arrangements in the court made it impossible for the defendants, Hall and Winston, to take any steps toward the bench from where they sit.

But their indefinite imprisonment during the trial remains.

Is the cry of "Communism," made in hysteria and to perpetuate prejudice, to justify the systematic undermining of the nation's traditional legal protections?

THE PUBLIC MUST AWAKEN to this tactic of the advancing forces of police state reaction in our country.

The heresy hunt against the 12 Communists and the arbitrary jailing of four of their number in the midst of the trial should alarm all groups.

It is time to speak out. There will be a protest demonstration Thursday at 12 noon in front of the Federal Court House at Foley Square. Join the public demand for an end to this heresy hunt, for a quashing of the frame-up indictments, for the freeing of the three defendants, Winston, Hall and Green.

They Smell a Rat

THE SPONSORS of the Atlantic War Pact in the Administration and GOP are getting worried.

The American people smell a rat in this raw deal. And it is a rat of the most dangerous kind. The Pact is aimed at keeping war tension going, at arming Europe as the spearhead in another war.

There is no other reason for the pact other than preparation and provocation of war.

The Paris agreements showed that a peace settlement is possible.

We urge that you wire or write your Senators before Thursday when the brief debate ends. Urge that they vote against this war-breeding deal. Urge UN unity among the Big Four. Urge a peace treaty for Germany and Japan, and American-Soviet trade. The world will rejoice if the War Pact is defeated.

I CAN'T HEAR A THING

—by Fred Ellis



Economic Issues

Business Economists Whistling for a Wind

By Labor Research Association

BY THE TIME this appears the Midyear Economic Report of the President and his Council of Economic Advisers will be out. It will no doubt be filled with the cloudy

ambiguities that have characterized such reports in the past—on the one hand this, on the other, hand, IF labor, capital government all pull together, etc., etc. As one of the Washington confidential services put it, the report won't shock business or make any great difference.

It may be recalled that in its midyear review last July the CEA referred with satisfaction to the "attitude" which "had been exhibited by a large number of the most important leaders of organized labor, who have earnestly and with some success postponed or moderated the urgent demands of their labor unions for wage increases to meet the rising cost of living."

The results of that "moderation" of the labor officialdom have since been manifest in the rising layoffs and further reduction in real wages.

Meanwhile the financial press is trying to whistle a pleasanter tune in an effort to dissipate some of the gloom that has been gathering over Washington and Wall Street.

SUCH ORGANS as Business Week (July 2) at the very moment when the slump is gathering momentum, are now trying to offset some of their pessimism of a few weeks ago. This weekly starts out with the mechanical assumption that this is a mild "recession," or rather only a "correction." Then it asserts that if this is so "it must be almost over." For it has been running for some time. "Unemployment has been rising for nine months" and "business has been receding for seven months." This, it pontificates, can't go on forever.

It does feel, however, that the basic steel industry is in a bad way. Less than a month ago we noted in this column the prediction of steel industry experts that the steel operating rate would be down to around 80 percent of capacity within a month.

And the results of this price inflexibility are admittedly an intensification of the slump. As Gene M. Brown, writing about the price trends for major appliances in the New York Herald Tribune (July 7), notes the decline in purchasing power of the people:

"The consumer continues to use the weapon of passive price resistance. . . . This movement, viewed in terms of immediate effect, has caused a serious contradiction within the economy in the form of shorter weeks, curtailing of overtime and lay-off periods."

All of which, in turn, has the effect of pulling people's buying power down still further and deepening the depression.

Such an "adjustment" as the big press likes to call it, is considered "wholesome," a means, for example, of increasing workers' productivity.

THE BIG INCREASES in productivity that have been

registered in recent months are admitted in a special report made for the reactionary U. S. News and World Report (July 1). It says that "efficiency in U. S. industry is in the midst of a sharp rise."

Using the available government figures (as LRA has done in its recently published Labor Fact Book 9) this weekly concludes that U. S. factories as a group showed a 7 percent rise productivity in the first four months of the present year over the like period of last year.

One of the causes of this rise in "efficiency" is admitted to be the "new pressure" applied to workers "as production is cut and job opportunities shrink."

But this speedup (with increased productivity) is not reflected in any increased disposition of the employers to grant wage increases. On the other hand, they merely held out another vague promise that eventually consumer prices will be lower. Actually, however, the most immediate prospect is for the increased productivity to swell, or at least to maintain, corporate profits even at the lower levels of output now prevailing.

In the Press

MOSCOW, July 17 (UP).—The first volume of the new edition of the Soviet Encyclopedia, intended to become the "universal handbook for broad circles of Soviet intelligentsia," has gone to press, it was announced today.

The announcement said the encyclopedia would be used for profoundly expounding the universal, historic success of socialism in our land and Soviet achievements in economics, culture and art."

Publishing director A. I. Revin said the "encyclopedia must become the world's best, worthy of our great socialist epoch."

It was edited by physicist Sergei Vavilov, president of the Academy of Sciences. The 50-volume encyclopedia will appear beginning in 1950 and 3,000,000 volumes will be published annually, it was announced.

Our Basic Charter of Freedom

(Continued from Page 2)
feet reaction," he declared.

Photographers and reporters of the hostile press, evidently tipped off to watch for this, went into action when Farrell Dobbs tried to disrupt the panel and attacked the speech of Councilman Benjamin J. Davis delivered during the morning session. Dobbs demanded that the conference help the 18 Trotskyite leaders in their campaign for restoration of their civil rights. The Trotskyites had been convicted during the war for attempting to undermine the morale of the armed forces. They were out to do the same job on this conference.

Dobbs had leaped on the platform earlier, during the morning session, after Davis spoke. The chairman told him that discussion was scheduled in the panel periods and he could speak then.

Paul Ross, leader of the Consumers and Tenants Council of New York, speaking from the floor during the general discussion period, devastated Dobbs. He said Dobbs' effort was to seriously divert the purposes of this conference. "The question here is the struggle and fight for civil liberties in the United States. And central in that is the persecution of the Communist leaders in Foley Square." Dobbs had charged that the conference was interested solely in the Communist cases.

"In 1941," Ross said, "we were engaged in an anti-fascist war. We had sons, as I did, in that war to destroy fascism."

He said Dobbs and the others were not charged with advocacy, but with "injuring the morale of the armed forces."

"My son was shot down over France in that fight," Ross said. He said he could not support anybody today who opposed the anti-fascist struggle in 1941-45 and thereby helped prolong the war and caused more Americans to be killed.

He said it was impossible to bring the question of the 18 Trotskyists into the context of the struggle in which this conference was involved.

FOREIGN POLICY

The tenants' leader cited a ruling of the Supreme Court in the Thirties that no court can make a decision that runs counter to foreign policy. The court at Foley Square, he said, is the symbol of the Government's effort to impose its present foreign policy for war upon the domestic front. The Communists stand for peace, he said, and therefore they were on trial. His remarks drew a stormy applause from the delegates.

Other speakers were David Livingston, of Local 65, who vividly described labor's stake in the Foley Square trial. Dr. F. Palmer Webber, former CIO research director, traced Wall Street's grip on the South and its encouragement of Klan violence, particularly in the Morgan-controlled Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. of Alabama.

Mrs. Miranda Smith, Food and Tobacco Workers leader, told of many cases of official violence in North Carolina; Russell Chase, of Ohio, described the assaults on civil rights in his state. William Glazier, of the International Longshoremen's union, analyzed the drive to get Harry Bridges and other ILW leaders, and predicted that the government would fail once again, after three previous tries.

OTHER SPEAKERS

Among others who spoke were Scott Nearing, economist; Thomas Rabbit, former state senator of Washington, who described the cases in his state and the challenge to the jury system there in one trial that revealed an exact parallel of the rigging exposed in the Foley Square trial.

William Patterson, head of the Civil Rights Congress, said the Bill of Rights was no longer in

the American courts, and the people must see to its return.

Other speakers included David Sopher, UE counsel; Ben Margolis, Los Angeles lawyer; William Smith, of Chicago, a Negro union leader, international vice-president of Farm Equipment; Francis F. Smith, of St. Paul; Cornelius Simmons, of Greenville, N.C., member of the Food and Tobacco union, who spoke movingly on the case of two young Negro youths framed on a murder charge. Mrs. Alice Daniels, mother of one of the boys stood at Simon's side. The little Negro mother afterward spoke into microphone, and urged the delegates to free the victims in this frame-up case.

Legislation

(Continued from Page 2)
mittees which have them if the people are not alert."

The sponsors, she pointed out, introduced the fascist bills long in advance to lessen the danger of a log jam. And 226 of the 272 Congressmen, who voted for the Mundt bill are still in the House. Abner Green, secretary of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, warned that the Truman Administration was not waiting for passage of the Hobbs concentration camp bill.

"Attorney General Tom Clark is already locking up foreign born workers on Ellis Island without bail for indefinite periods," he said. Green mentioned the cases of Ferdinand C. Smith, Negro maritime leader; Beatrice Siskind Johnson; Peter Harisides, Greek anti-fascist, who faces execution if returned to Greece; George Pirinsky, executive secretary of the American Slav Congress, and other prisoners on the island.

Robert Silberstein, of the National Lawyers Guild, pointed out the Hobbs bill would mean life imprisonment in deportation cases where visas cannot be obtained.

Anton Refregier, mural painter, called for a united campaign to save the people's art from repressive legislation. Even now, he said, Rep. Dondero, Michigan Republican, was denouncing the ACA galleries of New York and was using the smear stuff in the old Dies Committee records in a campaign against progressive art.



Bare Nazis' Hand In Slovakia Riots

PRAGUE, July 7.—The Communist weekly Svet Prace charged today that Roman Catholic priests "who thanked God for Adolf Hitler" under the Tiso regime during the war inspired recent riots in Slovakia.

The "Tiso" referred to in the editorial was Josef Tiso, Catholic priest who headed the Nazi puppet government in Slovakia, and was executed after the war.

The newspaper Bratislava Pravda, in its Sunday edition, said nine persons were sentenced for starting riots at Levoca in eastern Slovakia by spreading reports that the local priest would be arrested.

London Dock Strikers' March Is Led by MP

LONDON, July 17.—Thousands of striking dock workers marched six abreast to the music of bagpipes and drums today from London's East End to Trafalgar Square in a major demonstration.

The procession was led by John Platts-Mills, expelled member of the British Labor Party and an independent member of Parliament. Banners proclaimed the dock workers were locked out by employers who would not permit them to work on ships until they unloaded two struck Canadian ships.

Rieve Attacks Liberal Deal

An important split developed in the ranks of the Liberal Party over the weekend when Emil Rieve, rightwing president of the CIO Textile Workers Union and a founder of the party, denounced its alliance with the Republicans in supporting Newbold Morris for Mayor.

Rieve allied himself with the Democratic machine, lauding Mayor O'Dwyer as having "earned" labor support. Rieve charged that the Liberal Party's deal with the Republicans and Gov. Dewey behind Morris was "clearly the result of personal spleen on the part of certain politically-ambitious elements within its ranks."

This was seen as an attack on David Dubinsky, boss of the Liberal Party and the AFL International Ladies Garment Workers Union, who has long disliked O'Dwyer.

Classified Ads

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11 insertion \$66 \$66

12 insertion \$72 \$72

13 insertion \$78 \$78

14 insertion \$84 \$84

15 insertion \$90 \$90

16 insertion \$96 \$96

17 insertion \$102 \$102

18 insertion \$108 \$108

19 insertion \$114 \$114

20 insertion \$120 \$120

21 insertion \$126 \$126

22 insertion \$132 \$132

23 insertion \$138 \$138

24 insertion \$144 \$144

25 insertion \$150 \$150

26 insertion \$156 \$156

<div data-bbox="420 1001 \$510 \$510</div>
<div data-bbox="4

1,300 PLAN FIGHT TO SAVE BILL OF RIGHTS

(Continued from Page 2) date a philosophy. The government does not accuse these men of any deed, not even of planning any deed but only of 'conspiring to advocate' that which the government charges may have pernicious effect."

Kern announced that the conference had expected 600 delegates but at its close 1,300 were present. He also said they had expected 300 at the dinner Saturday but 500 came.

NEGRO RIGHTS IN FORE

The conference marked a merger, greater than ever before, of the Negro people's crusade for freedom with the general fight against political repression. Of the 1,300 delegates, 346 were Negroes.

More than that: as Marcantonio further put it, to the roaring applause of the delegates, they agreed that the "first line of defense in the struggle for the Bill of Rights is the defense of the Communists' rights."

The Congressman said that the monopolists, to get their war "for world empire," had undertaken a three-pronged drive: first, to outlaw the Communists, as Hitler and Mussolini did, then to smash organized labor, and simultaneously to halt, through terror, the Negro people's freedom crusade.

Marcantonio, shedding his Congressional immunity, charged that the trial of the Communists was cooked up during the last election campaign "by Democratic brain-trusting politicians and the Attorney General" to win votes. He said he had challenged anybody in Congress to contradict him, but none had or could.

He said the Murrays and the Dubinsky's, scurrying "for safety on their bellies" would not find security that way. "Only fight, only unity for freedom" can win that security.

BARE NEW VIOLATIONS

The sessions spotlighted an entire pattern of repression: in the factories, in the homes, in the schools, on the sharecropper's fields. Many new cases unknown to the public nationally were revealed here for the first time: new lynchings and frameups of Negroes, new local loyalty probes across the country, new repressions in the colleges and schools.

At the same time, the delegates reported victories, amid the heightened repression of the past year. The Seattle delegates registered the defeat of the infamous Canwell Committee; California speakers described the setback of their own Un-American chairman; Chicago spokesmen told of the defeat of the Broyles bills in Illinois and similar bills in Minnesota; the enforcement of the fascististic Ober law in Maryland, a Baltimorean announced, had been checked for the time being.

Harold Christoffel, former UAW leader, brought the delegates to their feet with his report on his victory in the Supreme Court which reversed his six-year sentence.

HUNGER TO RESIST

As Ernest De Maio, midwest CIO United Electrical leader said, "There is a hunger of the people to resist. What we see here, this mobilization, could not take place six months ago." As Abram Flazer, CIO United Public Workers leader, said: "People are becoming aroused and are fighting back."

This was the tenor of the reports by rank and filers, as well as nationally prominent labor leaders, college professors, political figures.

They included men and women like Marcantonio; C. B. Baldwin, Progressive Party leader; Paul Kern, former New York City official; Larkin Marshall, publisher of the Macon World, of Georgia; Paul Robeson; the Communist defendants Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker and Carl Winter, state chairman of Michigan; Russ Nixon, UE leader; Clark Foreman; Thomas Rabbitt, former Washington State Senator; Prof. John Brown, of the University of Mich-

igan; Sid Ordower, legislative director of the Progressive Party in Illinois who led the fight on the Broyles bills; Mrs. Modjeska Simkins, county Republican leader and state NAACP official, of South Carolina; Don Matchen, North Dakota liberal editor; William Patterson, Civil Rights Congress head; Sidney Rogers, liberal commentator of California who led the fight on Tenney's committee; and many, many others.

This, the first national post-war conference on civil rights was called by Paul J. Kern, former president of the New York Civil Service Commission and 11 other distinguished leaders in various fields. It was sponsored by more than 640 prominent Americans in 43 states who are associated with organizations which include the Knights of Pythias, Benevolent Order of Elks, veterans groups, churches, many outstanding universities as well as leftwing organizations.

Ninety-two sponsors are clergymen, 92 are from CIO, AFL and independent unions, 127 are university and college professors, 146 are from cultural and professional fields, 184 represent civic, fraternal and political organizations.

Reaction did its best to split the conference and the job was left to Farrell Dobbs, Trotskyist leader who started his efforts to disrupt early Saturday morning. He encountered an icy reception; the words of Paul Ross, tenants and housing leader in the city, totally shattered the Trotskyite's arguments. Ross spoke as the father of a son shot down over France, and he said he could not support anything to aid enemies of the anti-fascist war, people whose activities helped delay victory and spelled the death of thousands of GI's.

TROTSKYITE TRAP

The efforts of the Trotskyites to lay a trap for the conference failed when the delegates overwhelming defeated a resolution the Trotskyites had offered, and adopted the formulation of Martin Popper, leader of the National Lawyers Guild.

Popper's proposal urged that the Smith Act be revoked, the case against the 12 Communists terminated, and support be given to all anti-fascist victims of the Smith Act."

The original Trotskyite resolution, which the conference committee handed out for the delegates' consideration, did not ask "the defense of all anti-fascists" but the support for their request for pardon and restoration of civil rights they had lost after their trial where they were charged with sending literature to members of the armed forces that urged disaffection.

Popper, Paul Robeson, James Durkin, president of the United Office and Professional Workers, and Simon Gerson, for the Communist Party, spoke on behalf of Popper's amendment.

Robeson asked: "Would you be willing to grant freedom of speech to Congressman Wood, who says the Klan is an American institution? Would you have granted it to Jefferson Davis?"

The audience roared "No." Robeson said he spoke from personal experience. "I went to Spain," he said. "I saw some of the finest youth go to their death because of spying by people whose views were those of the Socialist Workers Party." He called them "aliens of fascism."

MCGOHEY LINE

Gerson and Popper pointed out Prosecutor McGohey at Foley Square argued along the lines of equating the 12 to the case of the Trotskyites.

Durkin said the men and women of labor have seen the Trotskyites help the bosses. He said no working man who knows the facts would support "fingersmen" for the employers."

Prof. Thomas Emerson, of the Yale Law School, argued that the Bill of Rights "extended to all political sects." He did not agree

with Popper's proposal, he said, and stated there was a divergence in interpretation in the Dunne case which brought the conviction of the 18 Trotskyites. He was supported by Paul Kern. Two others spoke in support of the Trotskyite resolution, Bert Cochran and Farrell Dobbs, Trotskyite leader.

KERN OPENS PARLEY

The conference opened Saturday morning at 10:30, with an invocation and a welcome to the delegates by acting chairman Paul J. Kern. Mrs. Theresa Robinson, head of the Civil Liberties section of the Improved Benevolent Order of the Elks of the World was chairman of the morning session. She took the place of J. Finley Wilson, head of the Elks, who had been taken ill. Her opening address was titled "Why We Meet."

Joseph Forer, Washington attorney, delivered a stirring address "The People's Dossier on the FBI." It had been prepared in collaboration with Clifford J. Durr, who sent greetings and regretted his inability to attend due to illness.

Mrs. Millie Randolph, Negro school teacher of Trenton, brought greetings from the Trenton Six; O. John Rogge, former Assistant Attorney General delivered an address called "65 Million Subversives?" Harold Christoffel, former United Automobile Workers leader spoke on "The FBI-Labor Spy." The morning session concluded with an address by Councilman Benjamin J. Davis that brought the delegates to their feet.

Kern opened by saying that the conference represented Republicans, Democrats, representatives of minority parties. "All shades of political opinion are irrelevant here. We shall discuss only the right to advocate opinions and not their validity or merits."

Kern said "We shall not be frightened by the secret police into silence." He excoriated the FBI's "monstrous police dossier on the whole American people."

WILSON SPEECH

Mrs. Robinson read Wilson's report. He said that he is a Republican. He warned of the effort "to confuse the colored people of America by labelling all who disagree as Reds." They denounce Paul Robeson, a great man and a great fighter for human rights. His name will long be remembered after those yapping at his heels will be forgotten."

Wilson spoke of the Communist trial, in which two are Negroes. He said he knew Ben Davis for years, and "his father and I had long worked in the COP." Thousands in Harlem and beyond saw fit to elect Ben to council, he declared, and Davis is a staunch fighter for civil rights.

"As a loyal American whose party is Republican, I stand for Ben's right to his political views," Wilson declared.

He expressed his agreement with Henry Winston, "another colored man, a World War II veteran, and a native of Mississippi." He went to jail because the judge said "he talked out of turn in court." But Winston said "men were jailed and lynched in Mississippi and I agree with him."

He drew a powerful parallel between the present Dixiecrats and their forefathers — both sought "nullification" of the Constitution. The ancestors of today's Dixiecrats declared civil war on the nation, he said, and "we lost a million lives."

Mrs. Robinson finished, and other stated speakers were to talk, Farrell Dobbs, Trotskyite leader, began the first of a series of moves to disrupt the conference. He interposed with a question of procedure, though everybody understood the morning session's agenda.

Kern replied that Dobbs will "be able to speak at any panel he wishes this afternoon. But the speakers this morning were already scheduled by the conference arrangements committee."

JOSEPH FORER

Forer's speech on the FBI

by saying that "since the revelations in the Coplon trial, the people, for the first time, have something of a dossier on the agency which keeps dossiers on the people."

He blasted the "unevaluated report" white wash. "The only trouble with this theory" he said, "is that it is utter nonsense from beginning to end. The Coplon reports are not merely loose papers picked out of the files." He called these reports "the end of the investigators' job."

He said the FBI sought only to find what kind of organizations are belonged to, what kind of ideas and opinions you had, and what people you associated with. "In other words the reports are dossiers, with emphasis on the social, economic and political views of the subject."

He brought laughter from the audience when he cited examples of the things the Coplon report discloses which the FBI consider as relevant to the issue of loyalty. Here are a few: being affiliated with the Progressive Party; opposing the Un-American Committee; writing a master's thesis on the New Deal in New Zealand; attending a rally against the Mundt-Nixon bill; being the maternal aunt of the chairman of a chapter of the Friends of Free Germany; writing a book about a heroic Russian woman; advocating aid to Russia in 1941; possessing considerable literature on B'nai Brith and the American Council of Jewish Women.

"Indeed," he said, "after studying the Coplon reports the conclusion is irresistible that the FBI commits many more federal crimes than it ever detects." He warned that the FBI "is an imminent threat to the liberties of the people."

O. JOHN ROGGE

O. John Rogge's speech warned of "an American brand of fascism." He said the "monopoly-cartel crowd" are labelling all unorthodox ideas as "subversive." He described fascism as the "government of the few at the expense of the many."

Rogge warned that the Hobbs bill would bring "concentration camps, American style."

"We are encouraged to become a nation of spies and informers. And that's not the America I was brought up in," he roared into the microphone.

HAROLD CHRISTOFFEL

Christoffel said the FBI has lost respect for law, and that it had "investigated the panel at his trial. O. John Rogge saw the FBI report on the jury," he said. He called the FBI "a policeman for Big Business."

The labor leader said the trial of the twelve "is the most important case in America." It is a trial for ideas, he said. "We must work with the Communists and destroy red baiting."

BENJAMIN DAVIS

Councilman Davis received an ovation when he rose to speak. He brought greetings from Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, "for whom I am pinch-hitting," he said. Davis said he also brought the warmest congratulations on the conference from William Z. Foster, the other defendant, "and especially from the three now in the federal tomb."

Davis said the Communists "are ready to shake hands with all in united actions and united struggle so that our country does not have to go down the path of Nazi Germany and Mussolini Italy."

He said the violations of the Bill of Rights today stem from the fact that the nation's financial rulers are seeking to drive our country into war and therefore want fascism. The charge of force and violence, he said, is made by those who want the bloodiest force and violence of all time — World War III.

"Our party," Davis declared, "stands for peace and equality and the right to advocate socialism."

Hence, "their drive on us, their desire to thrust the Negroes, the Jews and other minorities into ghettos and make the streets run with blood as in Warsaw."

Hence, their labor curbs, their lynchings, their desire "to dump

the burdens on us of the economic crisis we see developing."

He said the frame-up case of the Communists is the key. It is the effort to use red baiting, he said, "to divide the working class and all America." He said America needs free speech to fight against war, against fascism, for labor, for the Bill of Rights. "That's free speech." Not the free speech for the KKK, nor those groups that history has exposed as wreckers and assassins who come among us to destroy unity in America, who use their revolutionary phrase-mongering to serve the forces of reaction and imperialism."

He concluded by terming this conference the beginning of "a counter-offensive." He called upon the people to fight today as they had in the time of the Mooney case, the Scottsboro boys, the Herndon case.

When Davis finished, and in the midst of an ovation for him, the Trotskyite Dobbs jumped on the platform. He shouted, "Davis means us, when he spoke of splitters and wreckers." Davis had mentioned no names, the awareness of guilt must have moved the Trotskyite. Kern told Dobbs he was out of order, and that it was silly for him to say the conference is seeking only the defense of the Communist Party. "Many of us not associated with the Communist Party, like myself, like Rogge, like Christoffel, are involved in the struggle for all civil rights."

He indicated that the Communists are under fire as are many other groups, and what happens to the Communists will immediately affect all. "We propose to resist these attacks," he said, "and go on the offensive against all attacks."

The resolution in defense of freedom, adopted by the delegates, called upon the government "to terminate immediately the prosecution of the Communist Party for advocacy and teaching of its social, economic and political program. The termination of this prosecution is paramount in the struggle to end political suppression and restore traditional American rights."

Among the demands of the resolution was the immediate revocation of the infamous loyalty order. It called for the nullification of Attorney Clark's subversive list and the discontinuance of all proceedings instituted under the loyalty order and reinstatement of employees discharged for their political opinion or belief.

It also called for the repeal of legislation such as the Feinberg law in New York and the Ober law in Maryland. It asked that the proposed Wood-Ferguson bill be stopped. It called for the abolition of the House Un-American Committee and intensive investigation of the FBI by a committee of prominent and responsible citizens. It demanded that the FBI be prevented from continuing as a secret, political Gestapo-like agency.

It called for the end of deportations because of political beliefs and affiliations, demanding that President Truman immediately direct the attorney-general to desist from such practices. The resolution urged the defeat of the Hobbs concentration camp bill.

Equal rights and full citizenship for the Negro people must be immediately achieved, it said, to make democracy a reality in our country. It demanded the elimination of the poll tax and said that lynching must be made a federal crime, subject to swift punishment. The President must, wherever possible, immediately issue executive orders effectuating a civil rights program. This should include an order abolishing Jimcrow in the armed forces and in public housing.

It called for the immediate repeal of the Taft-Hartley law and the restoration of the Wagner Act.

It praised the American Association of University Professors "for its forthright position in fighting for true academic freedom by upholding the right of a teacher to belong to any legal political party, including the Communist Party, and to be judged for his professional competence."

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WINA—1060 kc.
WEVD—1230 kc.
WCBS—960 kc.
WNWY—1120 kc.
WLIS—1120 kc.

WEW—1060 kc.
WNYC—1230 kc.
WQXR—1060 kc.
WOF—1230 kc.
WQXR—1230 kc.

MORNING
11:00—WNBC—Dr. Paul
WJZ—Modern Romance
WOR—News
WCBS—Arthur Godfrey Show
WNYC—I Hear America Singing
WQXR—News; Alma Dottinger
11:15—WNBC—We Love and Learn
WOR—Tele-Test
11:30—WNBC—Jack Berch
WOR—Against the Storm
WJZ—Ted Malone
WCBS—Grand Slam
11:45—WNBC—Lora Lawton
WJZ—Galen Drake
WCBS—Rosemary
WQXR—Along the Danube

AFTERNOON
12:00—WNYC—Midday Symphony
WOR—Kate Smith
WNBC—Charles F. McCarthy
WJZ—Variety Show
WCBS—Wendy Warren
WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert
12:15—WCBS—Aunt Jenny
12:30—WOR—Answer Man
WJZ—Herc Sheldon
WCBS—Helen Trent
WNBC—Norman Brokenshire
12:45—WCBS—Our Gal Sunday
1:00—WNBC—Marge McBride
WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's

WJZ—Baukage Talking
WCRB—Big Sister
WNYC—Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:15—WJZ—Nancy Craig
WCRB—Ma Perkins
1:30—WCBS—Young Dr. Malone
1:45—WCBS—The Guiding Light—Sketch
WNYC—Weather Report: News
WJZ—Dorothy Dix ...
2:00—WNBC—Double or Nothing
WOR—Queen for a Day
WJZ—Breakfast in Hollywood
WCBS—Second Mrs. Burton
WQXR—News, Record Review
2:15—WCBS—Perry Mason
2:30—WNBC—Today's Children
WOR—Second Honeymoon
WJZ—Bride and Groom
WCBS—Nora Drake
WNYC—Symphonic Matinee
WQXR—Curtain at 2:30
2:45—WNBC—Light of the World
WCBS—The Brighter Day
WQXR—Musical Memory Game
3:00—WNBC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WOR—The Tremayes
WJZ—Ladies Be Seated
WCBS—David Burke
WQXR—News: Recent Recordings
3:15—WNBC—Road of Life
WCBS—Hilltop House
3:30—WNBC—Pepper Young

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

P.M.
7:00—Masterwork Hour. WNYC.
8:15—Nanberg Memorial Concert. WNYC.
9:00—Polyna Stoska, Soprano. WNBC.
9:30—Breakfast With Burrows. WCBS.
10:00—Arthur Gaeth, News. WJZ.
10:30—Symphonette. WOR.
10:40—The Singer Strikers. WAAT-Newark 970 kc.

All Scheduled Games
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Giants WMCA (WPX)
Yankees WINS (WABD)

WJZ—Headline Edition
WCBS—Spin to Win
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News; Keyboard Artists
7:15—WNBC—News of the World
WOR—Answer Man
WCBS—Spin to Win
WJZ—Homer Davis
7:30—WNBC—Vincent Lopez Orchestra
WOR—John A. Kennedy
WJZ—Lone Ranger
WCBS—Spin to Win
WQXR—Jacques Pray
7:45—WNBC—Richard Markness
WOR—Inside of Sports
WCBS—Larry Lassour
8:00—WNBC—One Man's Paulie
WOR—Straight Arrow
WJZ—Railroad Hour
WNYC—Musical Memories
WCBS—Inner Sanctum
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
8:30—WNBC—Thomas, Baritone
WOR—Peter Salem
WCBS—Young Love
WJZ—Ella May Morse
9:00—WNBC—Polyna Stoska
WOR—News Periscope
WQXR—News; Concert Hall
WCBS—Joan Davis
9:30—WNBC—Secret Missions
WNBC—Jane Pickens
WJZ—Harmonodrives
WCBS—Breakfast with Burrows
10:00—WJZ—Arthur Gaeth
WOR—American Forum
WNBC—Buddy Clark
WCBS—Stray Hat Concert
WNEW—Show Business, Lee Shull
10:15—WJZ—Earl Godwin
10:30—WNBC—Radio Playhouse
WCBS—Blue Barron
WOR—The Symphonette
WJZ—On Trial

MOVIE GUIDE**Excellent**

HOME OF THE BRAVE. Despite serious weaknesses, a pioneering film on Jim Crow. Manhattan—Victoria.

HAMLET. Laurence Olivier's widely praised version of the Shakespeare play. Manhattan—Park Avenue Theatre.

OUTCRY. One of the best post-war Italian films, containing a remarkable portrait of an upper class woman. Beacon, Riviera—Manhattan.

MR. SMITH GOES TO WASHINGTON. Capra's film attacking machine politics. 86 St. Grande—Manhattan.

BALTIC DEPUTY. Soviet classic. With Nicolai Cherkassov. Stanley—Manhattan.

SPRING SONG. A delightful Soviet musical. Stanley—Manhattan.

Good

DEVIL IN THE FLESH. A tragic story of two young lovers in rebellion against middle-class conventions. Manhattan—Paris Theatre.

LOVE STORY. The director of Devil in the Flesh has created another delicate love story with social overtones. Manhattan—Fifth Ave. Playhouse.

QUARTET. Shallow, but witty and polished stories of Somerset Maugham. Manhattan—Sutton.

RED SHOES. Distinguished by a fine ballet sequence. Manhattan—Bijou.

THE BEAUTIFUL BLONDE FROM BASHFUL BEND. Preston Sturges' fine satire of Westerns, with Betty Grable. RKO Albee—Brooklyn.

HOLIDAY. Philip Barry's comedy about a restive upper class girl, the Katherine Hepburn version. 52nd St. Trans-Lux—Manhattan.

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST. Cocteau's decoratively-filmed version of the fairy tale. 55th St. Playhouse—Manhattan.

BLOOD AND SAND. Rita Hayworth and Tyrone Power in the Blasco Ibanez story about a bull fighter, good for its fine musical background. Empress—Manhattan.

SORROWFUL JONES. Bob Hope as a stingy bookie. Paramount—Brooklyn.

Skip
THE RED MENACE. A fascist view of the Communist Party.

HOUSE OF STRANGERS. Chauvinist characterization of Italian Americans.

THE FOUNTAINHEAD. Fascist bombast by Ayn Rand.

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Rise of Nazis In Reich Posts

FRANKFURT, Germany, July 17 (UP).—Resurgent Nazis have gained a substantial foothold in the ranks of top civil servants working for German state governments, a United Press survey of the U. S. Zone of Germany showed today.

Figures compiled by both the American Military Government and Germans show that the number of former Nazis in state ministries such as food, finance, justice and education range from relatively low percentages to as high as between 80 and 90 percent.

'Locust' Investors

BERLIN, July 17.—The newspaper Neues Deutschland today heralded the expected visit of American businessmen under the headline: "150,000 locusts under way."

In Memoriam

WE mourn the loss of comrade WILLIAM GRENDON — a staunch fighter for Democracy. We pledge to Sue to fight for those ideals for which William gave his life.

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Ray S.

New Jet Planes Shown in USSR

MOSCOW, July 17 (UP).—Russia unveiled today super-jet fighter planes so fast that foreign air force attaches who watched them streak past could not agree on their characteristics.

Jet planes, completely new types and known ones of improved models appeared in such number at the annual Soviet air show that the foreign experts believed they are now in mass production.

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Fade-Out For The Top Film Directors

By David Platt

(Third of a Series)

CAN TRULY PROGRESSIVE films come out of an atmosphere of war hysteria, blacklisting, corruption and terror? The course of film production since our country, aping the German fascists, set itself the goal of world domination, speaks for itself. Not only have the most progressive artists been outlawed but virtually all the top film-makers, conservative as well as liberal, have felt the crack of the whip to the point where today the John Fords, William Wellmans, Fritz Langs, William Dieterles, Frank Capras and Mervyn Leroy are turning out the trashiest films of their careers. In some cases, as in Wellman's *Iron Curtain* and Vidor's *The Fountainhead*, the trifle is of an openly fascist character.

Yet in the 30's, when Roosevelt was President and our government was pursuing a good neighbor policy at home and abroad, an artist like Capra could make *Mr. Smith Goes to Washington* and *Mr. Deeds Goes to Town*, two of the finest and most democratic films Hollywood has ever produced. In this same period, John Ford made *The Informer* and *Grapes of Wrath*, two great American classics; Fritz Lang did the powerful anti-lynch film *Fury* and *You Only Live Once*, a crime film in which the guilt was not on the victim, but on the state; William Wellman directed *Wild Boys of the Road*, a gripping New Deal film which stirred the nation; *President Vanishes*, which said important things against the domestic brand of fascism, and *The Oxbow Incident*, an anti-lynch film in which the victims were proved innocent a few minutes after they were hanged by a mob led by a southerner, an ex-officer in the Confederate Army; William Dieterle made a whole series of inspiring social films: *Story of Pasteur*, *Life of Zola*, *Blockade*, *Dr. Ehrlich's Magic Bullet*, *Juarez*; King Vidor directed *Street Scene* from the Elmer Rice play, *Our Daily Bread*, about the unemployed. *The Citadel*, a story of a young doctor's fight against ignorance and bigotry.

THESE FILMS by Hollywood's foremost directors were among the finest of their time and were acclaimed all over the world, including the Soviet Union, for their progressive content. None of them could be made today and for the reasons cited by William Wyler, maker of *Best Years of Our Lives*, and Mervyn Leroy, maker of *I Am a Fugitive From a Chain Gang* and *They Won't Forget*, against police terror and lynching.

In an interview several months ago with Howard Barnes of the *Herald Tribune*, Leroy said: "I wouldn't touch such themes today with a 10-foot pole." Pressed for an explanation, Leroy said: "The screen is under attack from all sides at the moment. The best thing it can do is to settle for what you critics call escapist entertainment until the storm blows over."

William Wyler said: "I wouldn't be allowed to make *The Best Years of Our Lives* in Hollywood today. That is directly the result of the activities of the Un-American Activities Committee. They are making decent people afraid to express their opinions. They are creating fear in Hollywood. Fear will result in self-censorship. Self-censorship will paralyze the screen. In the last analysis, you will suffer. You will be deprived of entertainment which stimulates you, and you will be given a diet of pictures which conform to arbitrary standards of Americanism. I hope to make many more pictures as popular, as meaningful and as successful at the box office as *The Best Years of Our Lives*." (Quoted in Gordon Kahn's *Hollywood On Trial*.)

SINCE THEN the handful of men who control the means of film production have suppressed Albert Maltz's new novel *The Journey of Simon McKeever*.

As Clifford Odets recently wrote, we must not expect very much from an industry whose films are "conceived on the cold marble floor of a bank."

Nor must we expect very much from an industry which is being deeply affected by the sweeping capitalist economic storm which gathers momentum from the narrowing down of the world market through the tremendous achievements in China and the East European democracies and the liberation movements in other lands. This storm will not just blow over, Leroy and Wyler to the contrary notwithstanding. It has reached the stage where it will have to be blown down by the people's forces along with the spy scares, loyalty investigations and imperialist war moves which have their counterpart in the racist, sadistic and red baiting films that have increased enormously since V-Day. The alternative is atomic war and fascism.

In the area of film production this thunder on the right must be answered as Harry Alan Potamkin pointed out a long time ago by building "both defense and offense" to their reaction. "The answer lies with the audience of the movie which D. W. Griffith called the laboring man's university."

(Concluded tomorrow)

Briefly Noted

Thousands of New York theatre-goers last night interestingly watched a lively line circling before both entrances to the Roxy Theatre, where the inflammatory anti-Italian film *House of Strangers* is currently being shown. A large number of amusement-seekers bound for the Roxy Theatre turned away upon learning of the hate-packed content of this vicious 20th Century-Fox film.

The picket line was sponsored by the Garibaldi Society, IWO,

**Today's Films:**

'Calamity Jane and Sam Bass' Horses, Scenery in Technicolor

By Jose Yglesias

IN SHARP, lovely technicolor a group of personable Hollywood actors are currently playing at the Criterion a bunch of friendly cow-

Calamity Jane and Sam Bass. Universal - International. Produced by Leonard Goldstein. Directed by George Sherman. Screen play by Maurice Geraghty and Melvin Levy. With Yvonne De Carlo, Howard Duff, Lloyd Bridges, Willard Parker. At the Criterion.

boys who are forced to go wrong. Calamity Jane (Yvonne De Carlo) gets so complicated that it is difficult to believe that only two screen writers worked on it. But simplified it goes something like this. Howard Duff is an Indiana boy so in love with horses that he remains to carry on, and it may



well be that we are all in for a western Maisie series.

Calamity Jane and Sam Bass gets so complicated that it is difficult to believe that only two screen writers worked on it. But simplified it goes something like this. Howard Duff is an Indiana boy so in love with horses that he can't bear it to have his mare

drop out from under him during a race. When he finds out that she has been poisoned, he naturally gets into a gunfight with the bankers who had the job done.

He and his friends who had lost theirs and their farmer friends' money in the race hold up the banker to retrieve the money. They are helped by Calamity Jane, but Howard Duff only loves a sweet girl who runs the general store in their hometown. And maybe the plot of Calamity Jane and Sam Bass can't be simplified after all. Anyway Yvonne De Carlo, Howard Duff, Lloyd Bridges and others do their very best by it with only the technicolor to help. But there are too many stretches of drama in the movie during which even the horses don't prance to make a respectable western.

Around the Dial:

Town Meeting Overseas

By Bob Lauter

AMERICA'S Town Meeting of the Air (Tuesday, 8:30 p.m., WJZ), opened its overseas tour with a broadcast from London. The question under discussion was: "Does the Socialist State Tend to Destroy Individual Initiative?"

A Capt. Peter Thorneycroft, billed as a "Young Conservative," (a species akin to the Young Republican), took the affirmative. His thesis was simple: if a man cannot manufacture what he wants, or buy what he wants, he loses his initiative. He did not bother to say how the unemployed can buy what they want. He implied that the British leaders were Marxists, and called for a fight against Marxism. This same Thorneycroft, in the ensuing discussion, paid the highest praise to Ernest Bevin!

PROF. HAROLD J. LASKI, a much cleverer man, began by saying that the term "free enterprise" is fraudulent when applied, as it is, to industries requiring large capital. He pointed out that the unemployed had been ignored in Thorneycroft's discussion of initiative and freedom, and declared that socialism offers the chance for dignity to millions who have never known anything but toil and poverty. In answering the charge that technical and scientific ideas are



throttled in the Soviet Union, he said, "Soviet Russia honors effort and discovery in science and industry at least as much as any country in the world."

THE FIRST AMERICAN to speak, Robert S. Byfield, of the New York Stock Exchange, dramatized the ideological bankruptcy of American capital. His contribution consisted of the parroting of NAM statistics, and a quotation from Captain John Smith, no less, to prove that socialism can not work!

Max Lerner then opposed By-

field by reminding him of the stranglehold of monopoly on American life, the tragic cycles of boom and bust, and capital's current dependence on public funds for farming and housing and other projects.

THE PROGRAM had a certain air of fantasy about it. As was to be expected, no speaker (except Thorneycroft) admitted the existence of socialism in the Soviet Union or the growth of socialism in the new democracies. Any country with a "socialist" government was called socialist country.

Lerner called the building of TVA an example of socialism, which it is not, while Byfield referred to the government operation of railroads during World War I as socialism, which it is not. The discussion which followed was of a never-never quality, which Lerner accentuated when he referred to Great Britain as the country with the strongest approach to the problem of socialism.

LERNER, the defender of American "socialism" did not see fit to discuss freedom and initiative as it may apply to the Negro people. Laski, who spoke in defense of the Labor Party's "socialism," omitted any reference to freedom and the colonial peoples. The audience was sharply and vociferously divided.

Book Note

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MAXIM GORKY will be published in the fall by the Citadel Press. The volume consists of Gorky's three great works: *My Childhood*, *In the World*, and *My Universities*, in a new translation by Isidor Schneider. All of these works have long been out of print in this country.

Forthcoming reprint publications of the New American Library include the following Signet books: *Montana Man*, by Paul Evan Lehman; *Lona Hanson*, by Thomas Savage; *The Body in the Bed*, by Bill S. Ballinger, and *Stranger in Town*, by Howard Hunt.

Two Great Russian Film Hits! • **'BALTIC DEPUTY'** — and — **'SPRING SONG'** Extra: **'MAY DAY IN THE U.S.S.R.'** **STANLEY COOL**

TOPKINSON **AT 10TH & 2D 742-7472** **EXCERPT** **JEAN MARAIS** **QUEEN'S LOVER**

CITY 1451 **EXCERPT** **Suspense, Murder, Sex — Post** Viviane Romance in **"PANIC"** and Arletty Jean Louis Barrault in **"CHILDREN OF PARADISE"**

Books:

CORNELL LECTURE SERIES ON CIVIL LIBERTIES

By Ben Levine

This little book contains a series of lectures on civil liberties given at Cornell University by Carl L. Becker, Professor of History, emeritus, Cornell; Max Lerner; James Laurence Fly, former

"SAFEGUARDING CIVIL LIBERTIES TODAY." Published by Peter Smith. 158 pages.

chairman of the Federal Communications Commission; Robert E. Cushman, Professor of Government, Cornell; Francis Biddle, at that time U. S. Attorney General, and Edmund Ezra Day, president of Cornell.

Most of these lecturers agree that capitalist monopolies are the main threat to civil liberty. They are not always clear about that, and they are still less clear about their proposed solutions.

Prof. Becker puts his hopes in constitutional amendments to modernize the Bill of Rights and make the system of checks and balances more flexible.

Prof. Cushman proposes a "Joint Standing Committee on Civil Liberty," and appeals to the members of the American bar to continue the precedent established by Wendell Willkie in the

William Schneiderman case.

James Lawrence Fly mentions a few pathetically inadequate steps taken by the FCC against monopoly control of the airwaves, and stresses the "right to listen." He declares that a station operator cannot devote his station to support of his own pet policies" and in his present fight against the "Mayflower Decision" of the FCC, Mr. Fly is consistent with the opinions he expressed four years ago.

Biddle, Tom Clark's predecessor in more ways than one, makes a speech on enforcing civil rights, the upshot of which is that little can be done, especially in the South.

The noblest and most meaningless sentiments are expressed by Max Lerner. The following gem is a sample:

"One of the curious paradoxes of freedom is that it should be the rise of new ideas which makes things unhealthy for the free discussion of any ideas."

And the president of Cornell University sums up the entire discussion with words even truer now than they were in 1944:

"The prospects of freedom brighten over the generations, but at times—and ours is one in point—the skies are clouded and the shadows deepen."

DODGERS NIP CUBS 4-3, CARDS ROUT GIANTS 10-1; YANKS-CHISOX DIVIDE

Munger Breezes as Redbirds KO Koslo

Leo Durocher assigned Dave Koslo, his best lefthander, to start against the St. Louis Cardinals of 1949, but the speedy athletes from the Mound City made short work of Dave yesterday in the first game of a rain-abbreviated doubleheader at the Polo Grounds, knocking him out of the box in the second inning and going ahead to win by a 10-1 score.

It was the third successive defeat for the Giants, whose pitching staff with the exception of Larry Jansen and Kirby Higbe has fallen apart.

Chuck Diering, who was the individual star of the game, opened with a single to left, taking second on Red Schoendienst's hit to center. The runners advanced on Musial's infield out and then Country Slaughter brought them home by dropping a bloop single to left.

In the second inning, Slats Marion singled and scored when George Munger, the Card starter, doubled to deep right center. Diering then knocked a triple over Whitey Lockman's head 440-feet away into the Giants' bullpen to send Koslo to the showers. Higbe appeared on the scene, retiring the side although Diering scored on Musial's fly.

Higbe pitched homeroom balls to Schoendienst in the fourth and Eddie Kazak in the fifth, but otherwise held the Cardinals in check. Red Webb came on in the eighth when walks and singles by Munger and Schoendienst accounted for three more runs as Willard Marshall messed up the Card second-sacker's single with the bases filled.

The only Giant tally came on Sid Gordon's 17th homer in the sixth.

NOTES: In the Giants' last three losing games, the most spirited player has been Henry Thompson both afied and at bat. The Negro rookie has shown his longball hitting proclivities, putting the Giants back into the game in Saturday's nightcap with a three-run homer which went far over the rightfield roof. He made two other hits, a single and double, on Saturday and yesterday had the crowd cheering following a double to deep left in the first frame and a line drive single to right in the fifth. He sent Diering back 400 feet for a fly ball in the ninth. Thompson's fielding has been flawless and has included several difficult plays. . . . The second game was halted by rain and darkness in the second inning with Buddy Kerr on the bench following his weak hitting and poor fielding. . . . Wes Westrum, who has failed repeatedly with men on bases, gave way to Ray Mueller. . . . The attendance was 22,128.

Fingerman Hewitt Suffers Collapse

CLEVELAND, July. — George Hewitt, a government fingerman in deportation proceedings, collapsed in the corridor of the federal building here following a stroke.

Hewitt had just testified against Dave Balint, former steel union leader, whose deportation is being sought.

Hewitt had repeated his old song about "force and violence."

DiMag HR Gives Vic Opener 2-1

CHICAGO, Ill., July 17 (UP).—Vic Raschi's six-hit pitching and Joe DiMaggio's sixth homerun of the year gave the league-leading Yankees a 2-1 victory in the first game of a doubleheader here today before 41,727. But the White Sox came back to take the second game, 7-3, with a 14-hit attack on Fred Sanford and Frank Shea.

DiMaggio's blast came in the seventh inning and broke up a pitching duel between Raschi and Randy Gumpert, both of whom went the distance for the 13th time.

Little Billy Pierce stopped the Yanks on four hits for seven innings of the nightcap for his third straight victory but needed help from Max Surkont in the eighth. The Sox took the lead by bunching four hits for two runs in the fourth and were never headed. Cass Michaels led the attack with two doubles and a single. Herb Adams and George Metkovich also got three hits each.

Peterson and Cooper; Antonelli, Potter (8) and Crandall. Losing pitcher, Antonelli.

St. Louis 230 110 030-10 13 1
New York 000 001 000-1 8 1
Munger and Rice; Koslo, Higbe (2), Webb (8) and Westrum. Losing pitcher, Koslo. Home runs—Schoendienst, Kazak, Gordon.

(Called at the end of five innings)
Pittsburgh 020 00-2 8 0
Philadelphia 000 10-1 4 0
Chambers and Fitzgerald; Meyer and Seminick. Home run—Seminick.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Boston 000 200 000-2 6 0
Cleveland 000 002 02x-4 7 0
Kramer and Tebbets; Wynn and Hegan. Home runs—Stephens, Wynn.

Boston 000 001 001-2 8 0
Cleveland 100 000 000-1 4 0
Stobbs and Batts; Benton, Feller (9) and Hegan. Losing pitcher, Benton. Home run—Stephens.

OLMO HR IN 9TH DOES IT

The rain kept the afternoon's affairs down to a single game at Ebbets Field yesterday, but that one game was plenty for 23,176 Brooklyn fans as Luis Olmo's ninth-inning home run gaves the Dodgers a thrilling 4-3 squeaker over nemesis Johnny Schmitz and the Chicago Cubs. With the second game rained out also at the Polo Grounds where the Cards crushed the Giants, the Dodgers thus maintained a game-and-a-half lead over the Redbirds.

Shut out by Schmitz until the eighth, the Brooks got in the ball game when Roy Campanella, batting for pitcher Carl Erskine, hit a homer following a single by Tommy Brown. Pee-wee Reese's life on Emil Verban's fumble, a single by Bill Cox and an infield out by Carl Furillo then tied the score.

Accorded brilliant support by an infield that made 20 assists and three double plays, Schmitz allowed only two hits in the first seven innings. Erv Palica, who had hurled 17 consecutive scoreless innings in relief, made his first start in Brooklyn, but was reached for nine hits including a Homer by Hank Sauer until derricked with two on and one out in the sixth. Erskine, fresh from Fort Worth, squelched the rally and allowed only one hit in two and two-third frames. Jack Banta worked the ninth and picked up the win.

MAJOR League Results

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati	110 010 100-4 11 0	New York	010 000 100-2 6 3
Boston	000 003 101-5 11 0	Chicago	000 100 000-1 6 0
Vandermeer and Cooper; Vosselle, G. Elliott (6) and Livingston. Winning pitcher, G. Elliott.	Raschi and Berra; Gumpert and Malone. Home run—J. DiMaggio.		

Cincinnati	200 000 100-3 7 2	New York	010 000 020-3 7 1
Boston	000 000 020-2 8 4	Chicago	000 201 22x-7 14 0
Peterson and Cooper; Antonelli, Potter (8) and Crandall. Losing pitcher, Pierce. Losing pitcher, Sanford.	Sanford, Shea (7) and Silvera, Berra (8); Pierce, Surkont (8) and Tipton. Winning pitcher, Pierce. Losing pitcher, Sanford.		

St. Louis	230 110 030-10 13 1	Philadelphia	000 000 000-0 3 0
New York	000 001 000-1 8 1	Detroit	040 000 31x-8 10 0
Munger and Rice; Koslo, Higbe (2), Webb (8) and Westrum. Losing pitcher, Koslo. Home runs—Schoendienst, Kazak, Gordon.	Scheib, Harris (2) and Rosar, Gray and Robinson. Losing pitcher, Scheib. Home runs—Campbell, Robinson.		

Chicago	002 100 000-3 10 1	Phila.	002 200 000 00-4 7 0
Brooklyn	000 000 031-4 7 0	Detroit	000 003 100 01-5 12 2
Schmitz and Owen; Palica, Erskine (6), Banta (9) and Edwards. Winning pitcher, Banta. Home runs—Sauer, Campanella.	Coleman, Shantz (7) and Guerra, Rosar (11); Kretlow, Trout (5), Trucks (8) and Robinson. Winning pitcher, Trucks. Losing pitcher, Shantz. Home run—Chapman.		

Chicago	002 100 000-3 10 1	Washington	402 000 020-8 10 0
Brooklyn	000 000 031-4 7 0	St. Louis	043 160 10x-15 16 0
Schmitz and Owen; Palica, Erskine (6), Banta (9) and Edwards. Winning pitcher, Banta. Home runs—Sauer, Campanella.	Haynes, Cettell (3), Welteroth (4), Weik (5) and Evans; Kennedy, Embree (1), Ferrick (3) and Lollar. Winning pitcher, Ferrick. Losing pitcher, Cettell. Home runs—Evans, Yost, Priddy, Graham.		

Chambers and Fitzgerald; Meyer and Seminick. Home run—Seminick.			
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(AMERICAN LEAGUE)

Boston	000 200 000-2 6 0	SPEAK OUT FOR PEACE!
Cleveland	000 002 02x-4 7 0	
Kramer and Tebbets; Wynn and Hegan. Home runs—Stephens, Wynn.		
Boston	000 001 001-2 8 0	
Cleveland	100 000 000-1 4 0	
Stobbs and Batts; Benton, Feller (9) and Hegan. Losing pitcher, Benton. Home run—Stephens.		

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo



Daniel's Do Nothing-ism

DAN DANIEL of the World Telegram has put in a few confused typically liberal licks for an end to bowing bias and the notorious "male whites only" clause in the American Bowling Congress constitution. No doubt Dan's heart was in the right place, but where was his head?

Daniel's plea for an end to the lilywhite setup in America's greatest mass participant sport all but undid itself at the seams with the thesis that "groups of all sorts, from flamboyant Red to sympathetic white, which have been sticking their noses into the sports situation, would help the Negro immeasurably if they just would go away and shut up."

A rather ridiculous point of view, and if Daniel followed it to its own illogical conclusion, he himself would never have written his column in the first place. For, by his own measure, it did more harm than good.

I agree on one count. Daniel's column did hurt. But not because he dared say something about a national disgrace. Rather because of what he did say.

"I AM TOLD," said Daniel, calling on one of those conveniently anonymous (but obviously high official) sources, "that if the campaigning bodies stop pestering the ABC, it will rescind that 'white males' regulation."

Is that what the man said, Dan? Goody goody gumdrops. Now let's all go steal away into the night and wait for the millenium. Did Daniel's informant also bother telling him that the ABC's vicious discriminatory clause was in operation for a long, long time before the Hitler-like outfit was ever "pestered" for the first time?

Isn't it a pity, though, that those campaigning bodies Daniel so smidely refers to are rude enough to "bother" the fascist-minded mentality of the ABC leadership about a clause in their constitution which keeps all women and millions of American males of Negro, Chinese, Japanese, and Puerto Rican origin from participating in tournament play?

Seems to me there was a recent war in which democratic-loving people (including those barred by the ABC) gave their lives "pestering" Hitler and Tojo about something quite similar to that which the ABC would prefer being not pressed about.

IN AS MUCH DANIEL is primarily a veteran baseball scribe and also inasmuch he winds up the bottom half of his column moaning about these same pests who are also "irked by the slow progress being made in the effort to land more Negroes in the major baseball leagues," I'd like to remind Dan of a few simple facts pertinent to this discussion.

If silence and a noble concern to do nothing which might disturb the comfortable slumber of the baseball moguls had been the tactic, does he seriously believe that there would be today even the few Negroes who are playing in organized baseball?

There had been almost 100 years of organized baseball in our country without the slightest sign on the part of baseball's hierarchy to make the game a truly "National" Pastime. For years, the convenient tactic of silence practiced by the Big Press sports pages had kept organized baseball a for-whites-only affair. Did that one pay off, Daniel, and for whom? Surely not the cause of democracy.

When the Daily Worker and the Negro press began the campaign in 1937 to highlight the unwritten color ban in baseball, only then did the wheels begin turning for the beginnings of an end to this hideous scar on the face of our great pastime. And democratic-minded folk rallied to the good fight.

They did as citizens and baseball fans, Daniel, not people just "sticking their noses into the sports situation." And since when is fighting against discrimination a case of sticking one's nose into something? Isn't it something that should concern every decent person who is on the ball?

DANIEL'S CREDO of say-nothing and do-nothing is the best way of perpetuating the filthy system of Jimcrow. And this is exactly what Daniel is lending himself to, whether he realizes it or not. For example, in mentioning the lack of Negro players on the majority of big league clubs, Daniel opines that "there are clubs which would be only too glad to avail themselves of high talent, black, green or yellow, if they could find it." Oh brother!

As a person extremely close to baseball, Daniel knows all too well there are many young prospects in the Negro Leagues who could step into the bigtime with the proper amount of seasoning. Why aren't they being scouted and signed? Those clubs allegedly anxious to sign all talent regardless of color—isn't it strange that they can't spot any likely looking Negro kids while the Brooklyn Dodger and Cleveland Indian farm systems are becoming richer every day with such youngsters?

Jackie Robinson was first signed by Rickey in October of 1945. How come no action from the 12 big league clubs who have yet to bring some democracy into their organizations?

Daniel says "the thing to do is let time and circumstance handle the situation." Abner Doubleday dreamed up his wonderful game a good many years before the turn of the century. How much time are you asking for, Daniel?